FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 226 *21 November 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Tunis Radio Reports Opening of Arab Summit 20 Nov A 1
Saddam Husayn Speech A 1
Bourguiba Speech A 5
Nouira Chairs Evening Session A 9
Sarkis-Al-Asad Meeting [VOL] A 10
Arab League's Klibi Denies Iran To Attend Summit A 11
Saudi Prince Fahd Still in Tunis; 'Abdallah Leaves A 11
Fatah Official Expects Iranian-U.S. Crisis To Escalate A 11
'Arafat Interviewed on Iran, West Bank [VOP] A 12
PLO Repeats Denial of Mediation in U.S. Embassy Incident [VOP] A 16
VOP Urges Arabs To Open All Fronts to Palestinians A 17

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

AS-SIYASAH on U.S. Freezing of Iranian Assets C 1
Kuwait TIMES Criticizes Carter's Freezing of Iranian Assets C 1
AS-SIYASAH: 'Oil Wells Not Within Reach of U.S. Invaders' [13 Nov] C 2
AL-WATAN Puzzled by Silence Over Maneuvers in Gulf C 2

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Appoints New Officials C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Developments Concerning Seizure of Al-Haram Mosque in Mecca C 3
Interior Ministry Statement C 3
AFP Report C 4
Further Report C 4
Riyadh: Situation 'Under Control' C 4
Outside Communications Reestablished C 5
Mosque Situation Unclear C 5
Egyptian Magazine on Iranian Activities During Hadj C 5
AR-RIYAD Underlines Importance of Arab Summit [6 Nov] C 6

YAR

PDRY Interior, Trade Ministers Arrive for Talks 17 Nov C 7
Hold Meetings C 7
Meet With President C 8
Sign Trade Agreement C 8
Meet Prime Minister C 8
Depart for Aden C 8

EGYPT

Cairo Papers Denounce Attack on Holy Mosque in Mecca D 1
No Date Fixed for Shah's Arrival in Cairo D 1
OCTOBER Editor Criticizes Shah, Khomeyni D 1
Autonomy Subcommittees Make Tangible Progress D 3
AL-AHRAM Criticizes Dayan Statements on Sinai Airfields D 3

IRAQ

INA Reports Press Release on Karamanlis Visit E 1
Belorussia's Kovalev Leaves Following 2-Week Visit E 1
Soviet Land Reclamation Official Meets Irrigation Minister E 1
Departs 21 Nov E 2
Border Troops Commander Returns From Turkey E 2
Moroccan Popular Forces Union Official Arrives E 2

LEBANON

AFP: Missing Imam's Family Occupies Shi'ite Headquarters G 1
VOL: Muslim Brotherhood, Syrian Intelligence Forces Clash G 1
Voice of Hope: Free Lebanon Commandos Attack Terrorists G 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Receives Mauritanian Minister I 1

LIBYA

Iranian Delegation Stops Over in Tripoli on Way to Tunis I 1
At-Turayki Meets With PDRY President I 1

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Saudi Prince 'Abdallah I 2

SUDAN

Presidency Issues Statement on Mecca Incident I 2
Foreign Minister Assesses Relations With Saudi Arabia I 2

TUNISIA

Cultural Agreements Signed With PRC's Huang Zhen I 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Details of Fighting Near Abatih Reported by Algiers, Rabat I 3
Algerian Report I 3
Moroccan Report I 3

ISRAEL

Begin Speaks to Knesset Committee About Elon More N 1
Weizman on No-Confidence Motions on Ash-Shak'ah's Expulsion N 1

Resolutions Struck Off Agenda N 2
Begin Response to Waldheim N 2
Swedish Paper Interviews Begin on Arab-Jew Coexistence N 3
[SVENSKA DAGBLADET 14 Nov]
Oil Prices Agreed Between Israel, Egypt Specified N 8
Egypt Removes Military Equipment From Sinai After Complaint N 8
[MA'ARIV 18 Nov]
Egyptian Delegation Concerned About Extreme Turn in Gaza N 9
Current Autonomy Round Ends; Talks To Resume in December N 9
Weizman Settlement Plan Alleged Close to Allon Plan N 9
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 20 Nov]
Allon's Autonomy Plan N 10
Peres Comments on Horowitz' Economic Measures N 12
Histadrut Reaction N 12
MA'ARIV on Increasing Economic Dependence on U.S. [20 Nov] N 12
Knesset Begins Debate on New Economic Measures N 14

IRAN

20 November Developments Concerning U.S. Embassy R 1
Student Statement No 42 R 1
Ahmad Khomeyni Interview R 2
Student Statement No 43 R 3
Moscow Envoy on Situation R 4
Khomeyni Speech R 5
Bani Sadr On European Support R 9
Student Statement No 44 R 9
Revolution Council Declares 21 Nov Official Holiday R 10
Demonstration at Embassy R 10
17-Point Resolution R 11
Powell Cited R 13
Powell on Military Action R 13
Envoy in Washington R 13
AFP on Student Statement R 14
Tehran Reports on Takeover of Mosque in Saudi Arabia R 14
Khomeyni on Mecca Attack R 15
Foreign Ministry Statement R 15
GDR Will Reportedly Provide Food Supplies If Necessary R 16
Political Delegation Leaves For Tunis 20 November R 16
Foreign Minister Address R 16
Tehran Mayor Sends Message to 'Arafat on Nabulus Mayor R 16
Agreement on Trade, Credits Reached With PRC R 17
NVOI Asks for Release of U.S. Hostages R 17
BAMDAD Views New Cabinet's Composition [18 Nov] R 17
Lawyers Claim Demands For Shah's Extradition Are Legal [BAMDAD 15 Nov] R 18
U.S. Consulate in Shiraz To Become 'Palestine House' [KEYHAN 17 Nov] R 19
Bakhtiar Notes 'Disappointment' Among Khomeyni Followers R 19
[LE MONDE 17 Nov]
Arab Relations Analyzed in Wake of Embassy Takeover R 20
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT]
Revolution Council Says Mission to Kordestan 'Successful' R 22
Khomeyni Message to Kurds R 22
Comment on Khomeyni's Message R 23
Kurdish Leader Supports Khomeyni R 24
Mazandaran Province Governor General Appointed R 24
Bandar Abbas Prosecutor Warns Counterrevolutionaries R 24
Four Saboteurs Reportedly Arrested in Kermanshah R 24
Shari'at-Madari Objects to 'Misuse' of His Name Abroad [ETTELA'AT 12 Nov] R 25

Kermanshahan Governor Announces Strengthening of Border R 25
[ETTELA'AT 15 Nov]
Armed Individuals Patrol Roads [KEYHAN 15 Nov] R 25
Eight Persons Executed R 26
Clash in Khuzestan R 26

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Amin Chairs Meeting of Draft Constitution Commission S 1

BANGLADESH

Joint River Commission Agrees to Demolish Muhari River Spurs S 2

INDIA

Agriculture Minister Statement on Solving Border Problem S 3
Government Begins Investigation of CIA-Informer Case S 4
Mrs Gandhi Asked to Identify CIA Link in Cabinet S 4
TIMES OF INDIA Condemns Iranian Occupation of Embassy S 4
Former Envoy to PRC Takes Over as Foreign Secretary S 5

NEPAL

Official Talks With PRC Begin S 5
Boundary Protocol Signed S 5

PAKISTAN

President Haq Describes Saudi Situation as 'Sad' S 6
Karachi Radio Announcement S 7
Reaction of Populace S 7
AFP Reports Mob Attack on U.S. Embassy in Islamabad S 7
Further Details S 8
Staff Seeks Refuge in Basement S 8
Karachi Radio Reports Demonstrators Set Fire to U.S. Embassy S 9

SRI LANKA

CEYLON DAILY NEWS Calls on Iran to Release Hostages S 9

TUNIS RADIO REPORTS OPENING OF ARAB SUMMIT 20 NOV

LD201159 [Editorial Report LD] Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic at 0920 GMT on 20 November begins to carry a 2-hour live report from the Palace of Congresses in Tunis on the opening of the 10th Arab summit conference. Tunisian President Bourguiba is reported as arriving at the palace by motorcade at 0927 GMT. Visiting heads of state begin to arrive soon after, led by Jordan's King Husayn, followed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and other leaders. An announcer notes that Sudanese President Numayri had arrived in Tunis a short while earlier. Libya's Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the announcer says, is being represented by Foreign Affairs Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

The radio reports at 1007 GMT that Bourguiba enters the hall and takes his seat on the platform. Beside him are Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Arab League Secretary General Klibi. The summit conference is officially opened at 1025 GMT with a speech by the Iraqi president. In his speech, Saddam Husayn says in part:

"The Baghdad summit resulted in practical measures for supporting Syria, Jordan and the PLO in order to make available the potential (?for the struggle). During the last year the success of the political line defined by the Baghdad summit has been proved. It has also proved the futility and weakness of the capitulatory policy adopted by the Egyptian regime in the Camp David accords. World public opinion has respected the resolutions of the Baghdad summit, dealing with them in a serious manner. Important international quarters have supported them, as happened at the Islamic conference, the Monrovia OAU summit, the Havana nonalined conference and in various world circles."

At 1044 GMT Saddam Husayn concludes his speech and proposes that President Bourguiba chair the summit meeting. Bourguiba then addresses the session, finishing at 1111 GMT, after which he adjourns the summit until 1600 GMT.

An announcer reports that Morocco's King Hassan II had arrived in Tunis to participate in the summit. The relay ends at 1120 GMT.

Saddam Husayn Speech

JN201737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Nov 79 JN

["Text" of speech by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at the opening session of the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis on 20 November]

[Text] Tunis, 20 Nov--In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Your majesties, excellencies and highnesses the Arab kings, leaders and amirs: I extend to you warm greetings of Arabism and I would like to express my deep happiness for the convocation of your 10th summit conference on the soil of cherished Arab Tunisia, which has played a prominent role in building our Arab and Islamic civilization and spreading it throughout the world. I also greet the Tunisian people, His Excellency brother President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Government. I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality we have been accorded since we arrived in this gracious Arab land.

Brothers, we thank God almighty for enabling us to hold this meeting. Previous summit conferences had decided to convene periodic yearly meetings. But these decisions were not implemented. This time, however, and with God's assistance, we managed to implement the decision we had taken in Baghdad to meet every year to study the state of affairs of the nation and take whatever action is necessary regarding our crucial issues and important affairs.

When we met in Baghdad last year the Arab nation was experiencing a difficult time. The enemies were wagering that the Arab nation was heading toward division, fragmentation and gradual acceptance of the Zionist-imperialist plot to impose humiliating capitulatory solutions on it. However, proceeding from our noble Arab principles, the values of our immortal and divine message and relying on our intrinsic capabilities, we managed to unify and rally around a sound pan-Arab stand and emerge with effective resolutions that had a positive and effective impact on our nation's situation.

These resolutions also had a positive effect on the nation's international situation. After the Baghdad summit conference, the world began to deal with the Arab nation with respect and seriousness. World states and international organizations began to change their stands and adjust them to the basic trends which emerged from the conference. The Baghdad summit joined a principled pan-Arab stand that rejects prostration and capitulation with a serious concept that is determined to rally the nation around a unified stand--even a minimum one--that safeguards the Arab nation's dignity and sovereignty and enables the Arabs to defeat the cunning of the malicious and treacherous conspiracies.

The Baghdad summit provided each one of us with the chance to give more to the cause, according to one's capabilities, resources and circumstances. The Baghdad summit came out with practical measures in support of Syria, Jordan and the PLO providing them with the necessary requisites for steadfastness.

The past year has confirmed the success of the political line outlined by the Baghdad summit. It also demonstrated the falsity of the capitulatory line adopted by the Egyptian regime in accordance with the Camp David accords. World public opinion respects the Baghdad summit resolutions and has dealt with them with all seriousness. These resolutions have also been supported in important international circles. The same thing happened in the Islamic conference in Fes, the African summit conference in Monrovia, the nonalined summit conference in Havana, and in various world circles. The stands of many European states, which were reluctant to take a balanced stand, developed, whereas the capitulatory stand and the humiliating concessions made by the Egyptian regime in favor of the Zionist enemy were exposed. The dilemma of the treasonous policy adopted by this regime was also exposed. The Egyptian regime's isolation increased on all Arab, Islamic and African levels and in the entire world. Even its partners in the treasonous peace agreements began to doubt the possible continuation of this line.

Brothers, this important outcome is considered a moral and political victory for the Arab nation. It indicates that when officials in the Arab countries determine to adopt even a (?partial) stand and when they put even this small part of their resources in the service of the pan-Arab issue, they can come out with effective and important results on the pan-Arab and international levels.

Brothers, I believe that this outcome should prompt us to contemplate deeply about our Arab potentials in the contemporary world. It should also prompt us to make the optimum use of our nation's potential and international weight. If at the Baghdad summit conference we scored a special victory, then pan-Arab interests require us and the lessons of history make it incumbent upon us to use this victory and the requisites of preserving it.

Brothers, we possess diverse and great potential and capabilities which we should invest in the service of our pan-Arab cause.

We enjoy important political weight in the world which we should use in every activity we undertake individually or collectively in keeping with the general context of our pan-Arab strategy.

Brothers, we possess an effective weapon in the international sphere, namely, our enormous economic potentials, foremost being the oil wealth.

We feel our world responsibilities, yet we still believe that the adoption of a sound pan-Arab stand toward those who harm our national cause by investing our political and economic resources does not conflict with this responsibility. On the contrary, it is those who continue to support the Zionist aggression who are not fulfilling their world responsibilities. Responsibility rules out any support for aggression or the occupation which has now lasted for years and years at the Arab nation's expense. Those who respect their responsibilities and commitments are obliged to support right and stand bravely against injustice and aggression, or at least not encourage aggression. Those who fail to realize this fact are actually relinquishing their world obligations and, most of all, threatening world peace. Therefore, they will be held responsible for their behavior.

For us, when we call for adopting a logical and just stand toward aggression by using all our legitimate political and economic potentialities, what we do is logical and translates our world responsibilities.

Those who are still encouraging and supporting the Zionist aggression must understand that we cannot remain silent over their aggressive policies. They must realize that the legitimacy of their interests in the area cannot be upheld if their policies continue as they are now.

This is what we consider as right and logical and is the basis upon which we determine our relations with the various world states. We will recompense friends and deal with moderates in accordance with their stands. As for those who cause us harm, we must face them, as is our legitimate right, in order to defend ourselves.

We believe that if we adopt this scheme and strictly adhere to it, we will be able to achieve effective results. We will be able to convince the world's states to respect our cause and support it, or at the least to be neutral. If the world's states do so, then they will be supporting right and justice and maintaining good and balanced international relations.

It is very important for the Arabs to further consolidate their intrinsic power in all spheres. In addition to the need for a unified political stand, to utilize our economic potentialities to the utmost, and adhere to the commitments we adopted at the Baghdad Arab summit, we underline the need to establish effective military coordination among the sides directly concerned in the confrontation with the enemy.

Iraq, as always, considers itself directly responsible for contributing to the Arab military effort. Iraq is also responsible for further strengthening and developing the Arab military capabilities to lead the Arab nation toward more advanced stages of the confrontation with the usurper enemy as well as against any evil possibilities that might face the nation.

We call upon all capable Arab countries to contribute effectively to strengthen the Arab military effort and to undertake the necessary coordination.

By uniting the Arab political stand, linking the Arab nation's economic relations in the international sphere with the world states' position toward our pan-Arab cause, and strengthening and further developing the Arab military stand on the pan-Arab arena, we can proceed in the field of political activity from a position of capability. We will thus be able to achieve effective results to serve our fateful issue without making any concessions or humiliating deals. Otherwise, this political activity cannot attain important result. It might even lead to gradual loss of ground that would, in turn, lead to the collapse of the Arab stand.

Brothers, one of the significant resolutions adopted by the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad was the necessity for unified Arab action in order to help fraternal Lebanon and protect it from repeated Zionist attacks. We hope that our summit will be successful in achieving effective ways to help Lebanon so that its independence, unity and territorial integrity are consolidated, thus guaranteeing the establishment of fraternal struggle relations between Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance in order to bolster Arab efforts to confront the unjust Zionist aggression.

We all have to unite and exert efforts to achieve serious results that will attain our objectives. The current situation in Arab Lebanon is an Arab responsibility, since Lebanon has endured a lot for the pan-Arab cause. Accordingly, the Arab nation has to shoulder its responsibilities toward Lebanon by actually participating in finding suitable solutions, defending it against aggression whenever the need arises and reconstructing it, since Lebanon has been destroyed as a result of the critical periods it has experienced. Thus, the Arabs will have contributed effectively to healing Lebanon's wounds, wounds inflicted on it due to its Arab people, land and responsibility.

Brother, we do not differ on the significance of the economic factor in the life and fateful issues of our nation nor in its international relations.

We believe and have accordingly affirmed on all occasions that it is time to take a practical step in order to achieve the call which Iraq has always voiced: convening an Arab summit conference on economic affairs which would be geared to discussing the economic situation in the Arab homeland, finding ways of fruitful and continuous cooperation between the Arab states to consolidate their unity, and eliminating all appearances of class differences, which are acute differences existing in our nation between overly wealthy states and poverty-stricken ones. Thus, by convening such a summit conference, we would invest the relations between the sons of the Arab nation with a principled pan-Arab meaning, despite the existence of regional borders between us, while at the same time bridging this grave gap, which is the main point through which wedges can be driven between the Arab nation's sons and through which foreigners can infiltrate in order to weaken the pan-Arab links of solidarity.

At the same time, the conference would lay down sound foundations for Arab economic relations with the rest of the world while safeguarding the Arab nation's interests, bolstering its just issues and rights and strengthening its international status, thus making its international relations clear and more stable. This would be a great benefit for us and the entire world. Iraq will be honored and pleased to do everything it can to prepare for and host this conference if the brother kings, leaders and amirs decide to convene it at any time. Iraq will also be honored and pleased to participate in such a conference in any other Arab venue chosen.

Brothers, I thank you deeply for your attention.

I ask God almighty to grant us success so that this conference will emerge with positive and effective results that will strengthen our nation's status, safeguard its rights and dignity and strengthen it to regain its rights honorably and courageously. Our delegation will do its utmost to insure the success of this conference and the issuance of positive resolutions.

In conclusion, I suggest to Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses that brother President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, who is hosting our conference, should chair our conference. I also propose that we do our best to insure the success of this conference. I am fully confident that brother Habib Bourguiba's chairmanship of our conference will be an effective factor in insuring its success. I wish him and you all success. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

Bourguiba Speech

LD201635 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

["Bourguiba's Speech at today's Opening in Tunis of the 10th Arab Summit"--TAP headline]

[Text] Tunis, 20 Nov, TAP--In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: dear brothers, gentlemen:

It is a source of gratification and pride for us to receive you and welcome you in this country, your homeland. We are gratified by this inter-Arab gathering here and we are proud of Tunis having been chosen for the Arab summit meeting, with a view to holding consultations and examining the situation regarding major current issues whether concerning the Arab nation or the international community at large.

Even though it is natural that the heads of states should meet in the country in which the headquarters (of the Arab League) is located, you [words indistinct] as you have chosen Tunis to harbor the headquarters of the Arab League, then you have unanimously elected the Tunisian candidate as secretary general of the league. I regard this as a gesture of magnanimity on your part as much as [words indistinct].

The Arab front can, indeed, turn its weakness into strength by uniting, making common efforts, by being steadfast and resolute. As for the Egyptian state, so long as it remains outside the Arab fold, there is no way for it to find an alternative to its great role inside the Arab community.

Repeatedly I have been told: You are the men of the step-by-step approach; why should you not agree to the Camp David stage-by-stage line? For this reason, I think I should recall what I said at the 1964 Cairo Arab summit when I explained the characteristics of a true step-by-step solution and made clear the difference between it and a sham stage-by-stage approach. A true step-by-step solution is the one that makes it possible to impose the principles for which we fight, even though its implementation may not be complete. Principles should not be a matter for concession or surrender in order to avoid an impasse on the way to the objectives we seek. If the principles are accepted, difficulties in their carrying out can be overcome sooner or later through steadfastness and resolution.

With a view to clearing up any misunderstanding, I would like to recall that the step-by-step solution I had advocated was not centered on Jerusalem, the Golan Heights or the Sinai Desert; and its subject was not the Palestinians of the Gaza Strip or the West Bank.

My call, which was made public, was a call for a struggle against the Israeli entity in the framework of the pre-June 1967 war, with a view to limiting this entity and eroding its structure, gradually as imposed by the imbalance of power. This should be done resolutely and by continuous struggle, according to a plan that links the steps one to the other, without making any concession at any step over the principles we set for ourselves and which should not be a matter for backpedalling or surrender.

What matters today is that we be fully convinced that the core of the struggle between us and Israel is neither in the Sinai Desert nor in any part of the occupied territories. Our struggle with Israel is a struggle over principles. It is the kind of struggle in which principles play an essential role. For this reason, there must be no concessions over basic rights, through accepting Zionist hegemony, and recognizing the fait accompli it has created by conquest.

In fact, the conflict between the Arabs and Zionism must be regarded as a conflict of civilization, in the long term, the very long term. In this conflict, there must be clear planning for both short and long terms. And considerations for the long term should not be a substitute for what can be achieved in the short term.

Planning for the short term should be in the form of a coordination of the political positions between all the Arab states, and by channeling their common efforts in order to insure clear objectives and effective action. By so doing, it will be possible to strengthen the Arab side internationally and to gain supporters for the Arab cause throughout the world.

However, while stressing the necessity for this action today, we must say that, on its own, it is not enough to shift the balance and achieve the results we seek, because success depends in both the long and short terms on a number of political matters, foremost of which is the struggle of the Palestinian people and its assuming, inside (in Palestine), a leading role in the fight comprehensively and vigorously, thanks to a spirit of sacrifice and steadfastness, to a leadership to which it listens, and thanks to Arab support. While the political action which we have long called for is necessary, we should bear in mind that the direct struggle conducted by the Palestinian people on the internal front against the Zionist forces is basic. In this respect, anything that leads to the strengthening of the Palestinian struggle by making it more effective inside (in Palestine) and by consolidating its support abroad must be regarded as a gain in the short term and a base of support in the long term.

In order that the Palestinian struggle may continue and strengthen, it is inevitable that they should depend on a comprehensive Arab struggle in all spheres and through the use of all means at our disposal with wisdom and foresightedness so that we can avoid falling into contradictions and (?differences), which sometimes indirectly give the enemy assistance, which stems from our own capability. However, the duty of supporting the Palestinian struggle should not principally contradict the aspirations of the fraternal Lebanese people, the alleviation of their tragedy resulting from the Israeli domination by reinforcing the Lebanese people's internal structure [words indistinct] and the rebuilding of southern Lebanon and striking at the saboteurs. We believe that this is possible within a framework of fraternity and solidarity with the Palestinian people and with the help of sister Syria on condition that responsibilities connected with the establishment of security inside Lebanon and the guiding of Lebanese national accord and the purification of the atmosphere inside Lebanon should be shouldered [word indistinct].

As far as the long term is concerned, planning should concern the winning of the challenge of civilization now faced by the Arab nation as a whole, in order to develop its human potential and [words indistinct] the way to economic prosperity and social success. The aim should also be to master modern technology and science in order to get out of the humiliation of economic and political subservience, for the Arab nation to be master of its own fate in war and peace. Winning this battle requires continuous efforts over a long period, and no Arab state can on its own win victory in this battle so long as other Arab peoples continue to suffer under the yoke of underdevelopment and need.

I would like to recall here the case of the Japanese people who, while defeated in World War II, have regained their prosperity, even though they do not have wealth such as iron, energy, and coal. But Japan has men who work night and day for the country's prestige. I have never heard about strikes or industrial disputes between employers and employees there since the end of the Second World War, or even before.

The battle for modern technology and science concerns the prestige of all Arabs and the dignity of all the Arab peoples. For this reason, we should be fully aware of the need for complementarity and cohesion between us in everything dealing with development in order to insure all-round development for all the Arab peoples. On the other hand, development within each people should cover all sections of society equally.

If we convince ourselves of these facts, we should derive from them a number of practical moves at the level of planning and management. With regard to planning, there should be efforts to secure a maximum of complementarity between development plans by means of coordinating aims and by bringing means together. As for management, it should involve efforts to insure a maximum of solidarity in trade and economy between all the Arab countries.

Only in this way can we open before our peoples the path of power, true power, which is the path of comprehensive development, provided that development is true. It would create a continuous revolution through brains and strength and later through factories and infrastructures. Here one should recall what inflicted us in the past: setbacks as a result of hastiness or negligence of reality when we confined the option to full unity between Egypt and Syria and isolationism. In fact, cooperation is the possible third solution. It tends to develop situations and to gradually lead to where all parties want.

Therefore, we believe that the most persistent duty of Arab states should be to focus their attention on training the young generations in a manner that will make them capable of absorbing modern science and controlling technology. This will give them the capability to follow up development freely and increasingly contribute to it.

The issue of the transfer of technology cannot be solved by means of foreign experts. The only solution is by means of training Arab minds which can assume responsibility for development at the planning level and the various stages of execution. Until this is achieved--and it should be realized as soon as possible as we have Arab communities in various countries of the world, including tens of thousands of scientists, engineers and doctors of the highest quality--we are forced to ask for external aid which will give us help, expertise and political support. But aid or support, whatever its source may be, should not be at the expense of Arab destiny. For among the prerequisites of responsibility toward our states, we should classify our relations with all states in accordance with political and ethical criteria which consider reality, apply solidarity exigencies and respond to requirements of dignity.

This calls on us to play an effective role in the international arena, shouldering our share of responsibility in dealing with world issues, whether concerning security and peace or the destiny of human societies in general as well those related to forming positive formulae for solidarity with deprived or inflicted peoples.

We believe that through effective participation in international responsibilities, the Arab states can achieve a moral influence up to the level of their aspirations. Among the first duties of solidarity with others, we should assist the countries of the Third World to realize their development projects out of the belief that their interests and ours are interlinked. Foremost among these are the Islamic states, due to the strong ties between them and the Arab community, a factor that makes most people unable to distinguish between the two communities. A factor that reaffirms the necessity of this cooperation is the strong link between the Arab and Islamic societies with regard to spiritual values and social organization; this makes the advancement of some of them directly related to the advancement of others. Therefore, we believe that whoever participates in eradicating backwardness from the Islamic societies is rendering a direct service to the question of development in the Arab countries and improving our image in the rest of the nations.

The closest peoples to us and the ones who are more deserving of our help are the African peoples, in view of the good neighborliness, cultural ties, spiritual bonds and interlinking economic and political interest that exists between them and the Arab peoples. Due to the significant support given by the African states to us in the political field, our ethical duty requires that we should extend a helping hand to them in a fraternal and generous manner because the destiny of the Arab peoples is inseparable from the destiny of the African Continent.

There are a number of small countries in the world, most of which are newly independent, and the majority of which are in need of economic assistance to safeguard their sovereignty. If we do not support these countries they will continue to be subject to various influences; perhaps they will fall prey to Zionism. It is therefore our duty from the ethical point of view and because of our Arab interests to express to these countries our solidarity and to establish relations with them; we should back them in the international field. It is our duty to safeguard the independence of many countries which are today occupying a position similar to that which most of us occupied until recently.

Whereas the responsibilities which the Arab states call for at the international level are primarily aimed at solidarity with the Third World, we have relations with all the industrialized nations, Eastern and Western, and there is no doubt that these relations often assume great importance because of the exchange of interests and the fact that our development plans depend on the assistance, expertise and equipment we receive from them. Also, we depend on the markets of these countries to sell our raw materials and a number of products; we depend on the agreements which have been concluded with those countries in order to obtain military hardware and expertise.

Whereas it has become clear that an important part of our interests is linked with the industrialized states, the latter inevitably feel that they also have the same commitments toward us. All this leads us to consider all these relations as a starting point for the establishment of integration linking economic and political interests, and therefore we should make these quite clear in a manner that will respond to our needs and not hinder our freedom of action.

Regardless of everything else, we should be totally convinced that interest and duty call upon us to participate more and more in world issues and to play an effective role which will enable the Arab community to occupy the position it is worthy of in the international [word indistinct] without weakening the independence of the Arab countries or violating the dignity of the Arab peoples. Our conscience dictates to us that we should be in solidarity with peoples and safeguard their independence against the major powers in a manner which does not contradict the ties of cooperation and affinity between us and these powers. We should realize, however, that the political weight and influence we aspire to will inevitably diminish if we fall prey to what other countries of the Third World have fallen to in the form of deviation from neutrality and nonalinement and being in the orbits of the major powers.

Esteemed brothers, I truly welcome you and greet your successful efforts which aim at the unity of the Arab land and at upholding right with regard to the issues of our nation. I greet the Palestinian strugglers who are fighting inside or outside Palestine and who are continuing the struggle for the dignity of the Arabs. I thank all the fraternal and friendly peoples who have supported the struggle of the Arab nation for dignity and freedom. Peace and the blessings of God be upon you.

Nouira Chairs Evening Session

LD211024 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] "The 10th Arab summit conference continued its meetings in closed session under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, at 1740 this evening at the Hilton Hotel in Tunis.

"In his speech, which he delivered at the beginning of this session, Hedi Nouira expressed Tunisia's pride in being the host to the 10th Arab summit conference and of chairing it. Addressing Arab kings and presidents he said: It is one of the most precious aspirations of your brother President Habib Bourguiba to continue to work together with you and to participate in person in your deliberation and exchange with you views and consultations with regard to the issues of our nation and its preoccupations. But he has been prevented from attending the rest of the meetings, which he had hoped to attend, as he is in need of some rest and needs to avoid exertion and exhaustion, in order to preserve his health and safety. May God preserve him, he delegated me and bestowed on me the great honor of representing him and Tunisia at this great conference toward which the eyes of the entire Arab nation are being turned."

Prime Minister Nouira then recalled President Bourguiba's speech of this morning in which he analyzed the Arab and international situation and evaluated the results of the joint Arab effort since the convening of the Baghdad conference.

"Prime Minister Nouira pointed to Egypt's departure from the Arab arena and said that its abandonment of participation in the Arab effort does not prevent us and will not prevent us from continuing our legitimate struggle. We have succeeded in persuading a large proportion of world public opinion that security and peace will not be established by separate solutions, but by Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their land and set up their own free and independent state in Palestine. In this connection, Prime Minister Nouira noted that Israel's continuation of its attacks on Lebanon, and the destruction it is causing in that country and the rendering of its sons and the sons of the Palestinian people homeless, and the casualties arising from its repeated attacks, show the futility of the partial settlements and the need for action to restore right where it is due.

Lebanon is dear to us all; we fully appreciate the sacrifices it has made for the Arab cause and are anxious to maintain understanding and solidarity between it and the Palestinian people."

In conclusion, Hedi Nouira recalled the preparatory meeting of the Arab foreign ministers which was held in an atmosphere of cooperation and fraternity and positive action. He said this indicates the presence of a sincere intention to proceed forward toward the desired goal.

"After Nouira's speech, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi submitted a report about the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis on 15, 16 and 17 November. He said Arab kings and presidents have approved the agenda as prepared by the foreign ministers, with its two main points connected with the Arab-Israeli conflict and the situation on southern Lebanon. The conference has decided to consider the two speeches delivered at the opening session by Presidents Habib Bourguiba and Saddam Husayn as two of the conference's documents.

"The Arab kings and presidents then began discussing the first item on the agenda, namely the Arab-Israeli conflict and developments since ninth Arab summit conference and the strategy of joint Arab action in all fields."

It is noted that at the closed session President Hafiz al-Asad lauded the historic speech delivered by President Bourguiba. The Syrian president proposed that the conference consider this speech as one of its documents. His proposal was met by warm applause. King Husayn spoke next and seconded this proposal."

It has been agreed to hold the morning session from 1000-1300 and the evening session from 1700-2000.

Sarkis-Al-Asad Meeting

NC201905 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 20 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that in a meeting that took place between Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad, President Sarkis spoke candidly about the issues confronting Lebanon and stuck to the viewpoint represented in the Lebanese working paper.

President Sarkis said: When we asked the Palestinians to pull out of UNIFIL's area of operations, we did this because the big powers--which were behind the UN Security Council resolutions--asked for the Palestinians' withdrawal as a condition for deploying the UN forces. When this condition is met, Lebanon will be able to call on the UN Security Council to assume its responsibilities. Thus, we will be able to terminate the border strip issue because this issue concerns the international community more than the Arabs.

Our team in Tunis reports that the Lebanese president cited the recent Syrian-Israeli dogfight in Lebanese airspace, adding that the situation in the south might lead to a Syrian military confrontation with Israel--to the exclusion of the other Arab countries. The president further said that the situation in the south gave Israel every pretext to continue its aggression against Lebanon in general and the south in particular.

Our team adds that President al-Asad said that Syria could not really ask the Palestinian resistance to lay down its arms in the south. Al-Asad added that even though Israel was using the Palestinian resistance as a pretext for launching its aggression against Lebanon, Israel coveted the south and would continue its aggression there anyway.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI DENIES IRAN TO ATTEND SUMMIT

JN202016 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1955 GMT 20 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tunis, 20 Nov--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi denied that he or the Arab League have been contacted about the arrival of an Iranian delegation in Tunis to take part in the meetings of the 10th Arab summit conference as an observer. He emphasized that the arrival of an Iranian delegation in Tunis does not necessarily mean that it will attend the Arab summit meetings.

Speaking to a GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Tunis today, Klibi ruled out what was reitereated recently that the Iranian Government intends to send a delegation to Tunis to attend the meetings of the 10th Arab summit conference as an observer. Klibi explained that the Arab League's regulations and rules do not permit the participation of any non-Arab delegation in the summit meetings; he said this could happen only if the Arab leaders agreed to listen to a certain point of view.

SAUDI PRINCE FAHD STILL IN TUNIS; 'ABDALLAH LEAVES

NC210911 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tunis, 21 Nov (AFP)--Saudi Arabian Crown Prince and Deputy Premier Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz was still at the Arab summit here today despite yesterday's seizure of the great mosque in Mecca, reliable sources confirmed. He was attending meetings with Arab heads of state this morning and was scheduled to attend the plenary session at 5 p.m.

The sources said the situation in the Saudi Kingdom was "under control" by the authorities. But the head of the Saudi National Guard, Prince 'Abdallah ibn Abd al-'Aziz, would leave Morocco later today for Riyadh, sources close to the Saudi summit delegation said.

The prince, who with Crown Prince Fahd is considered one of the Saudi royal family's top men, has been on a private visit to Morocco. His return was seen as essential in view of the events in Saudi Arabia, the sources said.

FATAH OFFICIAL EXPECTS IRANIAN-U.S. CRISIS TO ESCALATE

JN210950 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 21 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Nov --Fatah second in command Salah Khalaf has expressed the belief that Iran intends to escalate the crisis with the United States, which began with the Iranian students' seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran and the holding of diplomats and other embassy personnel there as hostages on 14 November.

In a statement published in the weekly MIR'AAT AL-UMMAH here today, the Palestinian leader said: I believe the Iranian revolution intends to extend its confrontation with the Americans beyond the current point. Commenting on Iranian-Palestinian relations, Khalaf said there are contacts, consultations and cooperation in all fields of concern to both the Iranian and Palestinian revolution. Asked about his expectations for the 10th Arab summit and the establishment of the Palestinian state, the Palestinian leader said: It is difficult to prejudge events. But we hope for and expect a great deal from the conference. The talk about the establishment of a Palestinian state is not new; it has been going on for years. The establishment of the Palestinian state will depend on the extent of the impact that events in the region have on the strategic interests of some of the big industrial powers.

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON IRAN, WEST BANK

JN191939 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1658 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

["Text" of interview given by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to a correspondent of the Algerian newspaper ASH-SHA'B in Beirut--date not given]

[Text] Question: How do you rate the event that is currently preoccupying the world? I am referring to the uprising in the occupied territories and its impact on the confrontation battle against the Camp David plot and its tripartite alliance, particularly under the current circumstances.

Answer: First, we must consider the events in the occupied land, since it is one of the main fronts on which we are fighting the Camp David plot. At the same time, it is a front against which the tripartite alliance--Carter, Begin, As-Sadat--launched their counterattack in retaliation for the resolutions of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and those of the Baghdad summit and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, which implemented all resolutions that were agreed upon.

This attack centered on our people in the occupied land by means of fascist, mean and oppressive measures in addition to the confiscation of land, building of settlements and terrorism such as deportation of the population, arrest and mass punishment against towns and villages as well as confiscation of springs. Our kinfolk's reply was magnificent and is now crowned by this splendid popular uprising against the Zionist authorities, protesting against the Zionist authorities' decision to deport one of our cadres and leaders in the occupied land: Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the Nabulus mayor.

The other face of the battle is the mounting war of attrition against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The most modern weapons, even the internationally banned ones, are being used in this war. This is resulting in the destruction of many Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian camps and in the eviction of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian people. Actually, this terrorist and hellish plan is still continuing, and the Zionist enemy leaders continue to implement it. This, however, will neither intimidate us nor make us hesitate to reply to the enemy actions, both in the occupied land and in southern Lebanon, and with all forms of the military and political struggle. We have practiced this and we will never retreat. We have all the Arabs on our side. Our steadfastness has proved that the Arab nation does not lack will and steadfastness.

Question: The present battle between the United States and the Iranian revolution is [words indistinct], and following the talk about Palestinian mediation, the Palestinian statement came to warn the United States against the aggression and to declare support for the Iranian revolution in one trench. How do you view the steps of this confrontation?

Answer: We have not and will not carry out mediation with the Iranian revolution concerning the hostages in the U.S. Embassy. We and the Iranian revolution are in one trench. However, we moved in the beginning and performed swift contacts with our Iranian brothers based on the principle that this country is friendly to the revolution. Accordingly, we moved and dispatched Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil, alias Abu al-Walid, chief of the operations room, to Iran to investigate the situation.

Now, after the developments that have occurred since the U.S. decision to suspend oil imports from Iran and to freeze Iranian assets in the U.S. banks and after the U.S.-British-Australian military moves in preparation for carrying out stupid steps, I can say that the U.S. decision to freeze Iranian assets in the U.S. banks is a serious and unprecedented step in the world. This means that they are pushing the area to the brink of war, particularly since this took place when brother Bani Sadr announced that the Iranian officials were prepared to release some hostages. I can view the freezing of assets and the U.S. military move as a real danger, not a danger based on speculation. We reject the move that will accompany the U.S. escalation.

We have analyzed the bases on which the Zionist move [words indistinct]. Proceeding from this, we can study our reply to this move. I have issued instructions to place our troops on a state of alert in order to be ready to support the Iranian revolution or to reply to any aggression the Zionist enemy might launch against our people in southern Lebanon. I warn [words indistinct] are gathering in the area now. The United States and its ally, the Zionist entity, are responsible for any stupid action that might be carried out by either one and drag the other into it.

Question: Some people believe that the escalation of the U.S. confrontation against the Iranian revolution, the suspension of oil imports and the freezing of assets are a premeditated warning to the Arab summit, particularly to those who think of raising the question of using the oil weapon and Arab assets. What is the Palestinian revolution's reply to such a warning?

Answer: The historical stand cannot be measured by the gauge of profit and loss. Accordingly, I disagree with any person in the Arab nation who measures such matters with this gauge. Fighting is prescribed for you, and ye dislike it; but it is possible that ye dislike a thing which is good for you. [Koranic verse]

As for the warning, particularly against the Palestinian revolution, I can say that the Palestinian revolution threatens and is not threatened; warns and is not warned. The Palestinian revolution has often and clearly declared its views on this subject.

Question: Your recent visit to the Soviet Union on the eve of the Arab summit and the battle of confrontation between the United States and the Iranian revolution was considered as being made to organize the confrontation and to give it international dimensions. What is your explanation?

Answer: There is no doubt that my visit to the Soviet Union was a successful visit. Certainly, it will reflect on the situation. I prefer to leave events to speak for themselves.

Question: Has the visit been connected with the steadfastness and confrontation meeting that was recently held in Algiers?

Answer: The most important event in the Algiers meeting is that we have drawn up a joint plan to face all the current developments in the area, including coordination during the upcoming summit conference in Tunis.

Question: In the 2 years since the treasonous visit to Jerusalem the Palestinian revolution has scored further political and military victories and the tripartite alliance has faced a deadlock. What is your assessment of the march of steadfastness and confrontation after these 2 years?

Answer: What is taking place in the Zionist entity, including resignations, indicates the degree of deadlock Camp David has reached. He who follows the Egyptian information media is attracted by the hysterical attack on the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, the hysterical attack on the front's leaders and the hysterical attack on the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and of the Arab foreign and economy ministers meeting. These feverish acts and the suspicious campaign launched by the Camp David partners of the Palestinian revolution and its leadership are the best evidence of the predicament and deadlock of the Camp David partners. I want to ask: Where is that [word indistinct] that used to surround As-Sadat? Where is the peace hero, the peace hero who is watching the bitter war waged by the Zionist forces against our Lebanese and Palestinian peoples at a time when As-Sadat is shaking hands in Cairo with Zionist War Minister Weizman, coming from southern Lebanon, and when he comes to southern Lebanon from Cairo to intensify the military operations against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people? I say that the events that took place in the past 2 years have proved that we have gone beyond the stage of steadfastness and that we have started the stage of the successful confrontation. We have cordoned off the Camp David partners. What is taking place in the occupied land is proof of the fact that the Camp David partners are impotent to make one step along the road of the self-rule plot and that they are on the verge of new defeat.

Question: In the wake of U.S. support for the royal regime in Morocco and As-Sadat's decision to supply this regime with experts and the joint maneuvers [as heard], how do you view the situation in the Arab Maghreb?

Answer: As our brothers in Algeria know, I view with concern the events in the Arab Maghreb area. I really fear that war will erupt in the area and that catastrophe will befall the area's countries and people. In this regard, I must sound the alarm.

Question: What role will the Palestinian revolution play when the issue of the Western Sahara is raised at the Arab summit?

Answer: My brothers in Algeria know the situation. I do not like to talk about this situation, out of eagerness to preserve the Arab situation.

Question: Do you expect that the Tunis summit conference will be an advanced step along the road of confrontation and will go beyond the minimum resolutions of the Baghdad summit.

Answer: The Tunis summit must be an advanced summit. This is what we agreed upon with our brothers the leaders at the Algiers summit, when the leaders of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation met during the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. Following our meeting with brother President Saddam Husayn, we agreed with the Iraqi brothers to insure that the Tunis summit does not retreat one step. At least if it does not advance, we will not accept its retreat.

Question: Does not the approval of the agenda of the Arab summit as agreed upon by the Arab foreign ministers constitute a victory for [words indistinct]?

Answer: I cannot say that it is a victory for anyone. It is a victory [words indistinct]. Our Arab nation is facing a plot. All that is taking place in southern Lebanon, in northwest Africa, on the northern front and inside the occupied territories, all this is the result of the Camp David plot.

This is what we have expected ever since As-Sadat visited Jerusalem, the signing of the Camp David accords and the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the capitulatory and humiliation treaty.

Question: How does the Palestinian resistance view the possibilities of solution in southern Lebanon and [words indistinct]?

Answer: As I said before, the solution in southern Lebanon is primarily based on the political decision that will be reached by the Arab summit: Do we remain steadfast or not? Do we exist or not? The Zionist ambitions in southern Lebanon are clear, for the Zionist plan that was implemented in the Golan Heights, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is still in progress. Thus, confronting the Zionist scheme is [word indistinct] and what is now called for is a political decision. I ask: Does the Arab nation intend to confront the Zionist scheme or not? We in the Palestinian revolution have already reached a decision to confront and to rouse the believers to fight. Thou art held responsible only for thyself [Koranic verse]. By God, even if I am the only one left with a gun, I will fight.

We have a just issue and have been attacked, and all states whose lands have been seized or subjected to attacks have the right to fight in defense of their lands, honor, dignity and future. This is the decision of the Palestinian revolution and all the Arab nation's liberal and honorable people. This is a basic point.

[Words indistinct] which the Lebanese and Palestinian masses are living comes under the Arab summit's responsibility. The Arab summit has to secure for these masses [words indistinct] and reinforcements. The significant point is the decision. Our Arab nation is called upon to reach a political decision.

The Palestinian revolution's decision is to continue confrontation and steadfastness, a legendary steadfastness which has continued for 7 months despite the hell we have lived through in southern Lebanon. I say [words indistinct] they used U.S. [word indistinct] even F-15's, F-16's and F-18's, which they had not used before. However, we do not fear them. Let them even use F-80's. They are welcome to do so. Did the Vietnamese yield? No, they did not. Thus, we have not and will not yield. Just as the Vietnamese did not yield. The Algerians did not yield and neither shall we.

Our Arab nation has great potential. The Palestinian revolution is about to enter its 16th year and is the longest Arab revolution, since it is still steadfast everywhere, steadfast in the occupied territory, where there are 111,000 Zionist police in addition to the Zionist Army to confront the escalating operations of the Palestinian revolutionaries in the occupied homeland.

The Zionist enemy is using southern Lebanon as a field for experiments against women and children, as manifested by its experimentation with U.S. weapons. Thus, we have only the alternative of fighting against the Zionist enemy's barbaric attacks.

Question: Some people wonder about the alternative or the alternative plan for the Camp David accords. So what does the Palestinian revolution say on this?

Answer: The Palestinian revolution has proposed and still holds the alternative. The alternative is military escalation, extensive diplomatic moves [word indistinct] alternative to this massive political move, even in the United States itself. I ask? What alternative did France have during World War II? There was Petain and De Gaulle.

Petain called for capitulation to Nazism while De Gaulle said: No, we shall not surrender. Thus, the alternative is to continue our battle. Yes, the alternative is to continue our battle. The alternative is steadfastness and confrontation. The day will come when our Arab nation will be capable of regaining its lands. History tells us that we shall be victorious, for injustice never lasts. Our historical observations tell us that the unjust powers could not last. The French occupied Algeria for 130 years and always said that Algeria was French. Even some Algerians said something to this effect. Yet, what have the French gained from their occupation of Algeria?

At the beginning of this month, we celebrated the Algerian revolution's 25th anniversary. We have seen the weapons which will come to our help once we make the decision for unanimous confrontation. We have seen MIG-25's, SAM-9's and 72-mm tanks in addition to the most modern weapons. I am confident that once the war of liberation is kindled, revolutionary Algeria will take part in it.

I repeat, the significant point is to adopt a decision, the decision for confrontation. The decision was a decision for steadfastness, but the Palestinian revolution has been able to move from the stage of steadfastness to one of actual confrontation militarily, politically and diplomatically and on more than one front. The Arab nation is called upon to move and prepare for using [word indistinct].

Within 48 hours Carter was able to use the oil weapon and freeze Iran's assets, so have we not the right to use any of our weapons? Is it wrong for us to use our weapons while it is permitted for the United States to use its weapons against Iran, its economic weapons against Cuba and Chile while we waver in using one of our weapons?

PLO REPORTS DENIAL OF MEDIATION IN U.S. EMBASSY INCIDENT

JN210721 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 21 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] has made the following statement to the Palestine news agency: Some news agencies have quoted an Iranian source, believed to be from Ayatollah Khomeyni's office, as saying that Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil [Abu al-Walid], chief of the joint forces central operations room, has not been received by Aytaollah Khomeyni because of the mediation.

First, Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil left for Tehran on a defined mission, which did not have mediation as one of its objectives. Its objectives were to hold consultations with the Iranian revolution, to understand what is going on and to study the developments in the current situation, following the embassy incident.

Both before and after his arrival in Tehran, brother Abu al-Walid repeatedly stated that he did not come to mediate but to express the Palestinian revolution's position on and support for the Iranian revolution. This was also conveyed by Abolhasan Bani Sadr, supervisor of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when he said that Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil did not come to mediate but to hold consultations and exchange viewpoints on the situation.

Second, Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil's mission accomplished its objectives, during the meetings he held with members of the Revolutionary Council. A request to meet with Ayatollah Khomeyni was not among these objectives.

Third, we would like to stress that our relations with the Iranian Islamic revolution are strategic relations, that the Palestinian revolution's position has been clear on this issue and that these strong relations will not be affected by intrigues conducted by certain news agencies and by distortions undertaken by some parties, which are very well known to us and which try to damage the relations between the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions.

VOP URGES ARABS TO OPEN ALL FRONTS TO PALESTINIANS

JN201831 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1635 GMT 20 Nov 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Everyone is focusing on the 10th Arab summit conference, which is underway in Tunis, and the results that it will achieve, since the Arab summit conference is convening at a time when grave circumstances prevail and the Arab nation is in a critical stage.

If the Baghdad summit, which was held at about this time last year, achieved resolutions [word indistinct] to the minimum in confrontation of As-Sadat's treasonous course, the Arab masses are now waiting expectantly for the Tunis summit to reach practical resolutions which will develop and strengthen the confrontation against the Camp David plot and to propose struggle alternatives which the Arab must follow in defending their basic rights, including our Palestinian people's right to determine their fate and establish their independent state under the PLO, which has been unanimously chosen to lead the Palestinian people, especially following the mass uprisings in protest against Zionist measures in the occupied West Bank municipalities.

It is no longer sufficient to adopt decisions denouncing the Camp David plots without commitment to bolstering the actual confrontation of this plot. This requires unified Arab action and a sound basis for such action primarily based on supporting the northern fighting front and opening all the Arab fronts to the Palestinian revolution so this revolution will, in turn, expand its role alongside the Arab fighters against the Zionist enemy.

Every citizen throughout the Arab homeland is aware that the basis for confrontation with the Zionist enemy is founded on this truth, namely, supporting the Palestinian revolution and giving it the opportunity to fight the Zionist enemy and concerting all Arab potentials, be they military or economic, to serve the aims of the battle against the enemy, since this is the same basis on which the multiple-sided plot, represented by the Camp David accords, operates.

If, as we said, every Arab citizen is aware of this truth, are the Arab leaders conferring in Tunis also aware of this fact? The stands of the confrontation and steadfastness states stem from the firm conviction that the Camp David plot cannot be dealt with through solutions restricted to mere denunciation and directives and impractical resolutions. Do all the others have the same conviction?

The Arab world is now following the summit and awaiting its results for unified Arab action that will have an impact on aborting the plot directed against the whole Arab nation.

Will the Arab leaders adopt the unified stand necessary to confront the challenges which the whole Arab world is facing?

KUWAIT

AS-SIYASAH ON U.S. FREEZING OF IRANIAN ASSETS

LD171312 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AS-SIYASAH has stressed that the decision of the U.S. President Jimmy Carter to freeze Iranian funds has broken the principles of American financial policy, adding that it is fundamentally impermissible for a state such as the United States to link political action with economic action. The paper pointed out that the decision of President Carter draws attention to the possibility of using or generalizing such a principle in relations with any state in conflict with the United States.

The paper added that the oil states and other states cannot overlook the warning signals which have now emerged and which suggest that funds in the future should not be tied to immovable investments such as real estate, which is difficult to dispose of quickly. The paper rejected the American decision and said that the freezing of funds amounted to freezing of [word indistinct] adding that the American decision creates a major departure from the norm although it appears outwardly that the world currency markets have taken it into their stride without effect.

KUWAIT TIMES CRITICIZES CARTER'S FREEZING OF IRANIAN ASSETS

LD181105 Kuwait KUAA in Arabic 0737 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 18 November--The English-language Kuwaiti paper, the Kuwait TIMES, today writes: "As soon as U.S. President Jimmy Carter issued his retaliatory orders to freeze all Iranian assets in American banks and their branches overseas, the American dollar began to fall on world financial markets and to lose its position as the primary currency in the oil markets, particularly after the official in charge of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Abolhasan Bani Sadr, declared that his country will replace the dollar with a basket of Western currencies."

The paper denounces "These rash retaliatory American reactions, which constitute a serious precedent on the part of a superpower such as the United States. The U.S. President brags about his concern for human rights but he has now betrayed these rights by seizing the savings of the Iranian people and violating their rights by his ugly Machiavellian policy under the pretext of safeguarding the American people's interests."

The paper says that this action "will cause great harm in the long run to the U.S. policy, but Carter himself will not be there to witness it." The paper also says that "even if we were to assume that the students' detention of the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran is wrong, a wrong cannot be rectified by another wrong."

In conclusion, the paper asks: "What would happen if the Arabs were to follow the U.S. lead and mixed politics with financial matters, particularly since the United States has been giving its strong support to Israel from 1948 to the present?" In such a case, the paper says "we would witness the freezing of about $200 billion of Arab oil deposits in the United States."

AS-SIYASAH: 'OIL WELLS NOT WITHIN REACH OF U.S. INVADERS'

LD161319 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 13 Nov 79 p 18 LD

Abdallah Nasir as-San'usi article: "On U.S. Preparations To Intervene in the Gulf"

[Excerpts] In a desolate area called the Mojave Desert situated between California and Arizona one sees nothing but sand dunes--not a house or a soul. There, the Pentagon has begun to implement part of a plan prepared by military experts for invading the Arab oilfields.

The United States has a force which it has prepared for interfering in the affairs of others and a special force for interfering in the Gulf oil affairs as follows: The 82d Division [Faylaq] which is now at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and which consists of 15,000 men; the 101st Motorized Division consisting of 17,900 men; two naval units, each consisting of 19,800 men equipped with 600 to 1,000 fighter-bombers, 700 transport planes and 2-4 aircraft carriers accompanied by a command ship and 3 battleships [bawarij].

Whoever imagines that the oil wells are within the reach of the American invaders or their allies is completely mistaken. The matter is straightforward for the Arabs who, in the end, might resort to blowing up all the wells. Arab leaders have mentioned this in previous statements. The wells are surrounded by minefields. President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had stated: "A measure of barley, a pound of dates and a liter of milk would be sufficient for the subsistence of an Arab youth."

The invaders are well aware that, according to studies made by the U.S. Congress military researches department [as published], any direct military intervention in the area would lead to a big clash with 10 Iraqi divisions (fayaliq). Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has over 2,000 Soviet tanks. He will not hesitate for a single moment to dispatch these tanks to carry out their duty on the land of brothers.

Furthermore, who would guarantee for the United States that the Soviets would not intervene in the battle, especially since they have soldiers and military equipment in Afghanistan which is very close to the area?

AL-WATAN PUZZLED BY SILENCE OVER MANEUVERS IN GULF

LD161258 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0751 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AL-WATAN wonders why silence is being maintained about the military exercises being held at the mouth of the Arabian Gulf in which the United States and Britain are taking part. It says that what is strangest of all is that the states of the region near where the exercises are taking place have maintained silence, ignoring what was happening as if the matter did not concern them.

The paper says it may be possible to find excuses for maintaining silence on the question of freezing Iranian assets and the question of oil and the economic war between Iran and the United States, but no one can understand the silence about the American-British military exercises at the mouth of the Gulf, because if the Soviets decide today or tomorrow to play a similar role and flex their muscles at the mouth of the Gulf, then all the keywords about the security of the Gulf, its neutrality and so forth would become unwarranted and meaningless.

AL-WATAN says that muscle-flexing is the second tactical stage which Washington applies after the first stage of threats to occupy oilfields. The paper stresses that Washington's message is not only for Iran but for all neighboring states as well. In conclusion, it wonders whether the Gulf states will be content to maintain silence or whether they will realize that oil close to the fire is not far from the blaze.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD202005 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and premier, has issued four Council of Ministers decrees.

The first provides for the appointment of brother Muhammad Muhsin Muhammad as director general of the Central Price Planning Organization. The second provides for the appointment of brother Muhammad Haytham 'Ali as general manager of the Public Corporation for Fruits and Vegetables and the cancelation of any previous appointment to this post. The third decree provides for the appointment of Muhammad Ghalib Ahmad [formerly adviser to the Foreign Ministry] as deputy foreign minister for expatriate affairs. Any previous appointment in this post is hereby canceled. The fourth decree provides for the appointments of brother 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd ar-Rahman Ba Jammal as deputy planning minister. Any previous appointment in this post is hereby canceled.

All these decrees are effective from the date of issue and will be published in the official gazette.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SEIZURE OF AL-HARAM MOSQUE IN MECCA

Interior Ministry Statement

LD210158 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0125 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. A statement by the ministry of interior:

A group of those who are renegades against the Islamic religion seized the opportunity of the dawn prayers on Tuesday, the first day of Muharram 1400 AH [first month of Muslim New Year] and infiltrated the Holy Mosque carrying weapons and ammunition.

They presented one of their group to the crowd of Muslims who were inside the Holy Mosque in holy Mecca to lead the dawn prayers and claimed that he is the promised Messiah. They called on the Muslims who were in the Holy Mosque to acknowledge him in this capacity under the pressure of the arms they carried. The authorities concerned have taken all measures to being the situation under control. In accordance with a fatwah [religious instruction] by all the ulemas, measures were taken to protect the lives of the Muslims who are inside the Holy Mosque.

The Ministry of Interior will issue another statement later explaining the latest developments in this incident, God willing.

AFP Report

NC210644 Paris AFP in English 0641 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Paris, Nov. 21 (AFP)--The infiltrators who invaded the Al-Haram Great Mosque in Mecca yesterday apparently belong to the 600,000-strong Kharijite Muslim sect, generally considered fanatical and puritan, a Saudi source said here today. The sect, formed as the result of a schism with Shi'ite Muslims in the seventh century after the battle of Siffin (637), is mainly represented in Tunisia, Algeria, Oman and Tanzania.

Further Report

NC210854 Paris AFP in English 0850 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Jidda, Nov. 21 (AFP)--The armed men who seized the Great Mosque in Mecca yesterday let part of the worshippers leave before closing the doors, informed sources said here today. Then the attackers harangued the remaining worshippers with a loudspeaker, demanding that they recognize one of the group as the new mahdi (prophet) awaited by Muslims. An official statement issued at dawn today said the attackers were "heretics," but their precise sect was not yet known, informed sources said.

The number of people still inside the mosque was believed to be several hundred. It can hold more than 1,000.

Officials here said they had no knowledge of a former member of the Saudi Government having been killed in the mosque, as stated in an American news report. Nor has there been official confirmation of fighting between the attackers and the mosque guards.

Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, attending the Arab summit conference in Tunis, was in constant contact with Riyadh, the sources said.

Riyadh: Situation 'Under Control'

LD211152 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] An official source was asked about the correctness of the item released by the GULF NEWS AGENCY this afternoon on the occupation of the Holy Mosque--to the effect that everything, thank God, was under control and about to come to an end and that the Saudi Arabian Government was working to deal with the situation wisely, exerting great effort to safeguard the lives of the Muslims and maintain the Holy Mosque. The source said that was true. He added: As has been said before, the Ministry of Interior will issue a further statement explaining anything new concerning the incident.

Outside Communications Reestablished

NC211250 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tunis, Nov. 21 (AFP)--The telephone communications breakdown between Saudi Arabia and the rest of the world was effected by Saudi officials to prevent "news leaks" following yesterday's mosque takeover in Mecca, informed sources said here today.

Prince Fahd decided to re-establish communications during the night after consultation with other Arab leaders, the sources said, adding that the prince had asked his interior minister to put an end to "exaggerated" rumors through an official communique.

Meanwhile, well-informed sources here disclosed today that the men who occupied Mecca's main mosque yesterday were carrying about a dozen coffins filled with arms. Masquerading as mourners coming to pray over the bodies of their dead relatives, the men were able to enter the mosque and open fire once inside without arising the suspicions of the Saudi guards outside, the sources said.

Several people died in the brief exchange of fire that ensued between the armed men and the Saudi National Guard, the sources added.

Mosque Situation Unclear

NC211308 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Jidda, Nov. 21 (AFP)--Saudi Arabian authorities are in control of the situation at the Al-Haram Great Mosque in Mecca where armed Moslems are holding an undetermined number of persons hostage, official sources said today. But there was no official confirmation of KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY reports that Saudi forces had entered the mosque where the hostages have been held since Tuesday morning. It is believed that several hundred persons are in the mosque. The Saudi Government wants to bring about an end to the drama without blood being spilled, the sources said.

EGYPTIAN MAGAZINE ON IRANIAN ACTIVITIES DURING HADJ

NC210953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0843 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 November--The AKHIR SA'AH magazine reports today that during this year's pilgrimage season the Saudi authorities discovered an attempt by supporters of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni to distribute propaganda leaflets in the holy towns of Medina and Mecca and on Mount 'Arafat.

The magazine says that sources close to the Saudi royal palace in Riyadh have confirmed that the Iranian pilgrimage mission, consisting of 80,000 pilgrims, had carried these leaflets and made preparations for demonstrations in the holy places during the pilgrimage season. Some of the members of the mission carried political leaflets and big pictures of Khomeyni.

The sources affirmed that the distribution of the leaflets was not going to be confined to Al-Ka'bah but was planned to include Mount 'Arafat and Mina. The sources also confirmed that the Saudi authorities adopted stringent security measures to prevent this action, which was considered a violation of the majesty of the pilgrimage season.

Saudi monarch King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz summoned the head of the Iranian pilgrimage mission, expressed his greetings to him and to all the members of the Iranian mission who were guests in Saudi Arabia, and then emphasized that Saudi Arabia would not permit political demonstrations during the pilgrimage season for any political personality in any part of the world.

The Saudi police confiscated over 1 million leaflets that were ready for distribution together with large pictures of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Despite these measures, a group of Iranian pilgrims tried to stage a demonstration but the Saudi authorities soon surrounded the demonstrators and put them all on a Saudi Air Force C-130 plane which took them to Iran.

The magazine says that Saudi sources have confirmed that Ayatollah Khomeyni apologized to King Khalid and other Saudi officials for the behavior of these individuals and stressed that they would be brought to trial.

AR-RIYAD UNDERLINES IMPORTANCE OF ARAB SUMMIT

LD211041 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 6 Nov 79 LD

[Editorial: "The Coming Meeting"]

[Excerpts] Official statements and announcements by the various Arab capitals agreeing to attend the Arab summit conference are without any doubt a constructive step forward overcoming present Arab difficulties and adopting a joint Arab action plan in the interest of the cause.

But it must be said while we are discussing the forthcoming summit that there are certain outstanding issues, and though they may be simple, they need to be handled with wisdom and astuteness so as to clear the atmosphere among the Arab brothers prior to the summit. Indeed these issues are in the process of being settled if they have not already been so.

Therefore, the forthcoming Arab summit in Tunis will witness a historic turn in the Arab march, for everybody realizes the seriousness of the Arab situation and is enthusiastic about contributing to the joint Arab effort to regain for the nation its dignity and glory.

The forthcoming Arab summit in Tunis will, we hope, witness a new dawn in Arab relations and in solving Arab problems whose continuation benefits only the enemy. This in itself would be an Arab victory because, with the settlement of peripheral differences, Arab waters will flow among their natural course, namely Arab solidarity and unity.

The coming Arab summit at the end of this month will not be like other meetings, for it is a meeting prompted by the desire to clear the Arab atmosphere and to work seriously for the sake of unity and solidarity. This was what His Highness Crown Prince Amir Fahd meant when he asserted more than once there can be no Arab victory that would regain for the nation its glory, rights and dignity unless it is preceded by a victory over the present reality and by collective Arab action that would restore to the nation its strength and position.

YAR

PDRY INTERIOR, TRADE MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS 17 NOV

JN171425 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Nov 79 JN

[Text] PDRY Minister of Interior 'Ali Hadi and minister of trade and supply Ahmad al-Fadli arrived in San'a' today on a visit to the YAR. They will discuss with YAR officials accelerating trade exchange between the two parts of Yemen as a step toward achieving unity. They were met at the airport by Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, member of the Consultative Council and the president's adviser for unity affairs; Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, minister of interior; Salih al-Jamali, minister of supply and trade; the under secretaries of both ministries; and senior army officers and interior officials.

The PDRY interior minister told the SABA' NEWS AGENCY that they are carrying a verbal message from President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il to his brother President 'Ali 'Abdalah Salih. This visit is a continuation of previous visits to discuss a lot of issues between the two parts of Yemen.

The PDRY trade and supply minister told the SABA' NEWS AGENCY that he will discuss with the YAR supply and trade minister and officials at the Ministry of Economy increasing and developing trade exchange between the two parts of Yemen in implementation of the San'a' statement, which stressed the importance of exchanging visits to achieve our people's noble goal: unity.

Hold Meetings

JN172113 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpts] The meetings of the brother officials in the Interior and Supply and Trade Ministries in the two parts of the homeland began at 1930 today. On the North Yemeni side the meetings were attended by Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, member of the Consultative Council and the president's adviser for unity affairs; Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, minister of interior and chairman of the Central Department for National Security; Salih al-Jamali, minister of supply and trade; the under secretaries of the Interior and Supply and Trade Ministries; and a number of the two ministries' officials. On the South Yemeni side they were attended by Interior Minister Col 'Ali Hadi, Minister of Trade and Supply Ahmad al-Fadli and the officials accompanying them.

Brother Husayn ad-Daf'i addressed the meeting and welcomed the brother members of the southern part of the homeland. He said: I have come to affirm to you brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's wish that your meetings will come out with very fruitful results in the service of citizens in the two parts. Today, you are laying a strong brick along the path of achieving Yemeni unity.

Brother 'Ali Hadi then spoke and thanked the North Yemeni side to the talks for the full understanding manifested on the various topics of discussion. He said that what has been discussed is considered a practical step toward the achievement of Yemen's unity and a true translation of the historical San'a' statement.

The conferees then discussed a number of topics submitted for discussion.

Meet With President

JN181326 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Nov 79 JN

[Text] In his office today, brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received brother Col 'Ali Hadi, interior minister in the southern part of the homeland, who conveyed to the brother president a verbal message from his brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in the southern part of the homeland. The meeting was attended by brothers Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister; Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, member of the Consultative Council and presidential adviser on unity affairs; and Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, interior minister and chairman of the Central Agency for National Security.

Sign Trade Agreement

JN182048 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] The brother ministers of interior and trade and supply in the two parts of the homeland held a meeting at the Interior Ministry this evening. During this meeting the two sides signed what has been agreed on concerning subjects related to security and to increasing the volume of trade exchange of the commodities produced in the two parts. The brother ministers expressed their thanks to and appreciation for the two parts' political leaderships for their efforts to reunite Yemen.

Meet Prime Minister

JN191801 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] YAR Prime Minister Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani today received brothers PDRY Interior Minister 'Ali Shiba' Hadi and PDRY Minister of Trade and Supply Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli. The brother prime minister discussed a number of issues with them.

The meeting was attended by brothers Lt Col Muhammad Hamud Khamis, minister of interior and head of the national security central apparatus, and Salih al-Jamali, minister of supply and trade.

Depart for Aden

JN192054 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpts] PDRY Interior Minister 'Ali Shiba' Hadi and PDRY Minister of Trade and Supply Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli returned to Aden this evening at the end of a visit to San'a' during which they held talks with officials at the Ministries of Interior, Supply and Trade. In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY before departure, 'Ali Shiba' Hadi said: On leaving San'a', we would like to express our appreciation to brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Interior Ministry officials and all officials with whom we held talks. He added: The results of this meeting were very fruitful because we have reached agreement on various points toward achieving unity.

CAIRO PAPERS DENOUNCES ATTACK ON HOLY MOSQUE IN MECCA

NC210716 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AKHBAR publishes a commentary on its front page denouncing the attack on the Holy Mosque in Mecca. The paper says: We denounce the attack on the Mecca Holy Mosque by any side, especially by armed groups who planned this attack and whose action resulted in bloodshed in this place which is visited by all Muslims from all parts of the world.

Whatever the political motives for this action may be, it is unlawful and cannot result in any benefit for Islam and the Muslims. Egypt has always been against such demonstrative bloody methods which do not serve Arabism and Islam.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM writes a frontpage commentary on the same subject, saying: There is no doubt that millions of Muslims all over the world are shocked by what happened at the Holy Mosque in Mecca. We pray to God to safeguard his house from the evildoers and protect his faithful from the dissenters who violated the sacredness of the Holy Mosque, the first house of prayer established for the people, and on the same month in which flock from all parts of the world to seek benefits for their soul and utter the name of God. Those whose hands have been paralyzed will not be able to harm the ancient house, and it will remain the direction to which millions of Muslims will turn in prayer five times a day.

Concluding its commentary, AL-AHRAM says: The Holy Mosque will remain in Mecca [few seconds break in transmission] the Islamic values and divine sanctities. The Holy Mosque has a God to protect it.

NO DATE FIXED FOR SHAH'S ARRIVAL IN CAIRO

NC201744 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo has not received any confirmed report on the date of the shah's arrival. Our correspondent Hamdi Jawhar reports the following:

[Begin recording] Contrary to news reports today about the expected arrival of the shah of Iran in Cairo, local reports confirm that the shah has not made any contact with Cairo to fix a final date for his arrival here in response to President Anwar as-Sadat's invitation. The shah's health demands that he stay near [as heard] the United States for some time. [end recording]

OCTOBER EDITOR CRITICIZES SHAH, KHOMEYNI

NC171050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 November--The Cairo magazine OCTOBER reports that Americans and Europeans have no right to accuse Iran of savagery for demanding the trial of the sick shah as a war criminal. In German prisons there are sick war criminals but their illness has not led to their release or commuting the sentence. Nevertheless, nobody has accused the whole of Europe, the United States and the Soviet Union of savagery and primitivism.

The magazine adds that Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has the full right to do with the shah as he likes as all revolutions have done with kings and aristocracy. It is easy for the Americans to recall what their President Jefferson said: Every revolution has the right to kill a king just as it has the right to hang a thief or kill an insect.

In its weekly edition to be published tomorrow, the magazine carries a commentary by chief editor Anis Mansur, who explains that Iran's problem is that it is headed by a religious government and that the world views Islam and the Muslims as sons of mercy and religious forbearance. However, the magazine wonders, what is the name of that religion which calls for tolerance toward one who has killed thousands and robbed billions of dollars for himself, family and retinue? The magazine says that there is no religion which allows this action against millions of people.

The magazine expresses the belief that the occupation of the American Embassy was not a spontaneous act by the Iranian students; it was known and planned in advance. That is why Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan resigned. Bazargan had met with U.S. national security adviser Brzezinski in Algiers and briefed him on Iran's desire to resume normal relations with the United States. Bazargan told Brzezinski that he personally disagrees with Imam Khomeyni about the revolutionary violence which is distorting the revolution, harming Islam and losing Iran's rights.

The magazine stresses that the situation in Iran, the United States and the Middle East is very critical and difficult. The events that took place are a severe test to the Islamic revolution and to the power of the United States as the world's superpower.

The magazine points out that U.S. world policy and Middle East policy will change completely. Iran marks the end of the policy of threatening force without using it, just as Vietnam marked the end of the policy of using force without threatening.

The magazine says that by his recent decisions against Iran U.S. President Jimmy Carter has won U.S. public support, which he had lost because of U.S. weakness everywhere. The United States has adopted these decisions only after asking the whole world to mediate and after having won the world's sympathy and admiration for its wisdom and self-restraint and for asking the American people to act likewise.

The magazine adds that the United States has won this situation. It has exposed Khomeyni and made the people differentiate between the Muslim imam and Islam. That is, the Muslims have once again split and realized that Islam transcends the Muslims, that the time has not come for the Islamic revolution and that Khomeyni came prematurely and out of place.

The magazine OCTOBER discusses the condition reached by the Iranian revolution and points out that when the Iranian revolution broke out all Muslims felt proud of it. When Khomeyni entered Iran the foundation of his revolution was the deep corruption of the shah and the deep-rooted religious feelings of the Muslims. However, in view of the grave corruption, Khomeyni was unable to reform everything in 1 day or even in 1,000 days. Many revolutions are based on hopes and fewer on deeds. There is still hope that Khomeyni will be able to achieve the people's aspirations. However, the revolution is at the same time an idea and practice. An idea without practice is a deadened and practice without an idea is a blind force.

The magazine adds that Khomeyni had revolutionary ideas but no revolutionary deeds or experience in politics and power. Therefore the situation is out of his control. Whereas the shah was the only tyrant, now the masses have become the tyrant. The Iran of the shah has now become the Iran of Khomeyni; that is, Iran has moved from the sin of wealth to the sin of poverty. The magazine cites several examples of the Iranian revolution's losses. It explains that Iran has been fragmented and sectarian differences have been renewed among the Muslims. Iran has entered into bloody battles against Iraq and the Arabs in Iran and against the Sunnite Kurds in Iran. The Imam Khomeyni has become a burden on the revolution, for instead of driving it forward he is turning it to decline.

The magazine says that Iran is now facing an impossible position in confronting the whole Arab world, which is unfriendly to it, and in confronting the Islamic world, which has been disappointed and which fears sectarian sedition and an upsurge of minorities.

The magazine stresses that it is necessary for Iran to find a solution, such as getting rid of Khomeyni himself in accordance with Khomeyni's doctrine of overthrowing the autocrat ruler. The magazine wonders if the deliverance will come from the army or by the army.

AUTONOMY SUBCOMMITTEES MAKE TANGIBLE PROGRESS

NC202313 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 20 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 November--The heads of the Egyptian delegations to the two autonomy subcommittees, Ambassadors 'Izzat 'abd al-Latif and Mamouh 'abd ar-Razik, this evening submitted a comprehensive report to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The report outlines the results of both committees' meetings that started in Tel Aviv last Tuesday and ended this morning.

MENA has learned that the subcommittee on elections proceedings has made tangible progress in interpreting the London statement, which was signed by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg and U. S. presidential envoy Robert Strauss, and which stipulated the holding of free and honest elections.

Agreement has been reached on the establishment of a central committee for the elections that would be administered by Palestinians, Israeli civilians and other personalities whose identity would be agreed upon by the negotiators.

The subcommittee also reviewed various election systems. During their forthcoming meetings, the two subcommittees will prepare a report comparing the various systems that will be submitted to the general committee for autonomy, which will meet at the ministerial level to choose the ideal system.

During its stay in Israel, the Egyptian delegation raised the subject of the expulsion of Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah. The delegation stressed that the Israeli Government's behavior did not serve the cause of peace. The Egyptian delegation also held contacts with Israeli authorities and Palestinians on this subject.

The Egyptian delegation returned to Cairo earlier today.

The two subcommittees are scheduled to resume their meetings next week.

AL-AHRAM CRITICIZES DAYAN STATEMENTS ON SINAI AIRFIELDS

NC210721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0648 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 November--The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM today says that the statements made by former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in the United States about the use of Sinai airfields for U. S. military operations against Iran in the event the U. S. chooses this course of action, have caused astonishment because these airports come under Egypt's sovereignty.

The paper says that making such a statement is against the rules of international law.

INA REPORTS PRESS RELEASE ON KARAMANLIS VISIT

JN201527 Baghdad INA in English 1440 GMT 20 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, (INA) --Iraq and Greece expressed satisfaction at the successful conclusion of Greek Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis' visit to Baghdad, a press release issued here today at the end of the visit affirmed.

Both countries expressed conviction that the exchanges of views between their leaders will give a new impetus to the relations between Iraq and Greece, the release said.

It pointed out that a cultural agreement between the two countries was signed during the visit by the Greek foreign minister and the Iraqi minister of higher education and scientific research.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere between the Greek prime minister and the chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of Iraq Mr Saddam Husayn, the press release noted.

The talks, that were led for the Iraqi side by RCC Vice Chairman Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim, dealt with bilateral relations and the prospects of their development as well as with international questions of common interest, the release further added.

The press release affirmed both sides' satisfaction for the development of cooperation between both countries and expressed their determination to further expand it in various fields, in view of the existence of favourable conditions.

BELORUSSIA'S KOVALEV LEAVES FOLLOWING 2-WEEK VISIT

JN171848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 17 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 November--Mikhail Kovalev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in Belorussia and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad for home today at the end of 2-week visit to Iraq.

Kovalev stated to INA that the delegation's visit was successful and fruitful and that it will contribute to strengthening the relations of friendship between the two countries' peoples and governments.

He said that the delegation attended the celebrations held on the Iraqi-Soviet friendship days, visited a number of governorates and became acquainted with the cultural and architectural developments in Iraq under the revolution.

SOVIET LAND RECLAMATION OFFICIAL MEETS IRRIGATION MINISTER

JN191153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1134 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 November--Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah met today with Soviet Land Reclamation and Water Resources First Deputy Minister Polad Polad-Zade, who is currently visiting the country. They discussed joint bilateral cooperation in irrigation and ways of accelerating the Iraqi irrigation projects in which Soviet firms are participating.

Departs 21 Nov

JN210903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0847 GMT 21 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 November --Soviet Land Reclamation and Water Resources First Deputy Minister Polad Polad-Zade left for Moscow today with the delegation accompanying him at the end of a 10-day visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement, Polad-Zade said that the delegation's visit was fruitful and produced positive and successful results. He said that the delegation met with Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah and ministry officials to discuss ways of strengthening Iraqi-Soviet cooperation in irrigation and land reclamation.

BORDER TROOPS COMMANDER RETURNS FROM TURKEY

JN170913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 November--The commander of the Iraqi border troops returned to Baghdad today after a 1-week visit to Turkey. He said that he discussed with the Turkish gendarme forces commander the exchange of expertise and cooperation between the two countries in the work of their border troops.

MOROCCAN POPULAR FORCES UNION OFFICIAL ARRIVES

JN202132 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2115 GMT 20 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 November--'Abdallah Ibrahim, secretary general of the National Union of Popular Forces in Morocco, arrived here tonight at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Mr Ibrahim expressed his happiness at visiting Iraq and meeting with officials in the Ba'th Party National Command. He said that the delegation will hold talks and meetings and exchange viewpoints on various issues and developments in the Arab arena. It will also discuss ways to strengthen relations between the Ba'th Party and the Moroccan National Union of Popular Forces.

Mr 'Abdallah Ibrahim stressed the necessity of pooling all Arab resources to confront the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies being concocted against the Arab nation.

The delegation includes Ahmad al-Kharras, member of the union Central Committee.

AFP: MISSING IMAM'S FAMILY OCCUPIES SHI'ITE HEADQUARTERS

NC210841 Paris AFP in English 0827 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Nov 21 (AFP)--The family of the missing leader of Shi'a Muslims in Lebanon occupied the headquarters of the Shi'ite High Council here last night to protest because his case was not on the agenda of the current Arab summit conference. The mother and other relatives of the missing Imam Musa as-Sadr were also engaged in a similar "sit-in" in the Shi'ite holy city of Qom, Iran, a spokesman of the Shi'ite Council said.

The Iranian-born imam disappeared during a trip to Libya in August last year. Libyan authorities said he flew from there to Italy, but Italian authorities said he never reached their country. The Shi'ite spokesman here said contacts have been made to clear up the mystery. The course taken by the current protest sit-ins would depend on the results of these contacts, he said.

VOL: MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD, SYRIAN INTELLIGENCE FORCES CLASH

NC201941 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 20 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that six Syrian intelligence members were killed last Sunday evening while a Syrian patrol was encircling a Muslim Brotherhood center in the (Saqlin) area near the Turkish border. Members of the Muslim Brotherhood escaped before local authorities finally surrounded the area. However, the police apprehended several suspects.

On the same day in the Al-Kannasah area in Aleppo, Muslim Brotherhood members murdered an 'Alawite lieutenant colonel from the Al Abu-Mahir clan. A clash ensued between the Muslim Brotherhood and Syrian intelligence during which Syrian intelligence men destroyed a building. It has been reported that women and children were among the casualties.

Last Saturday at 0730, a Sunnite judge was murdered at the entrance to the Aleppo government house. The postmortem revealed that the judge was murdered with a 7.58-mm gun equipped with a silencer.

VOICE OF HOPE: FREE LEBANON COMMANDOS ATTACK TERRORISTS

NC201100 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Nov 79 NC

[Text] A free Lebanon military spokesman announced this morning that a commando unit of the free Lebanon forces in the western sector last night attacked a terrorist base south of Tyre blowing up a house belonging to a terrorist collaborator in Al-Yazbaki grove near Al-Qulaylah village. There was a brief exchange of fire in which a terrorist supporter was killed. The terrorists did not put up any resistance and fled toward Tyre. All elements of the free Lebanon unit returned safely to base. The UN emergency forces near the operation area did not intervene because they were unaware of what was going on until it was too late.

The military spokesman added that the terrorists and their supporters have been violating the cease-fire since 26 August killing two free Lebanon citizens and wounding seven civilians and soldiers.

The military spokesman gave the following details about cease-fire violations by the terrorists: There were 11 infiltration attempts; 14 attacks on positions and villages; 3 attempts to attack positions; 6 incidents involving mines; 10 shelling attempts; and 2 bazooka ambushes.

Arrivals from the Tyre area this morning reported to the Voice of Hope correspondent that the terrorists in the area have been placed on maximum alert.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID RECEIVES MAURITANIAN MINISTER

LD210022 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, received at the presidential office the Mauritanian Minister of Industry and Mines Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel, who delivered to the president a message from the Mauritanian head of state, Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, The meeting was attended by Muhammad Talib al-Ibrahimi, Politburo member minister-adviser to the president of the republic and head of the Audit Council.

LIBYA

IRANIAN DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN TRIPOLI ON WAY TO TUNIS

LD210045 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] An Iranian delegation representing the Revolution Council and the Iranian Islamic government passed through Tripoli international airport en route to Tunis. The Iranian delegation, speaking to a JANA correspondent, praised the courageous and honorable attitudes of the Great 1 September Revolution toward the issues of liberation in the world. He said that the backing and support of the Jamahiriyah for the Iranian people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism is definite proof of how important are these attitudes, which spring from the desire to establish firm relations with all Islamic nations and peace-loving peoples and to stand united against the colonialist conspiracies which are aimed at the Arab and Islamic nation and the Third World.

The delegation said that they will visit Arab countries to explain the political stands of the Iranian revolution and to meet with Arab brothers to exchange viewpoints on all issues of common interest between the Iranian revolution and the Arab countries. The delegation renewed its country's demand to the U.S. Government to return the deposed shah so that he may stand trial for the crimes he committed against the Iranian people. The delegation denounced the invitation of the defeated Egyptian president to his partner in treason and crime to be his guest in the oppressed Egyptian capital. They said that this suspect gesture by the defeated president revealed the extent of his treason and conspiracy against the Muslim Iranian people and the Arab nation and its fateful issues.

AT-TURAYKI MEETS WITH PDRY PRESIDENT

LD201620 Tripoli JANA in English 1400 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, November 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Last night Foreign Secretary Dr. at-Turayki met Mr. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, the secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and president of the Higher People's Council in the Yemen Democratic Republic.

The two officials reviewed the agenda of the 10th summit conference and the means of strengthening the Arab position inthe face of the conspiracies of capitulation and of reinforcing the struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of its usurped land.

They exchanged views about the coordination of their respective countries' stance during the sessions of the Arab summit conference which is opening in Tunis today.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN RECEIVES SAUDI PRINCE 'ABDALLAH

LD210052 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Rabat--At noon today, the king received in audience Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard. His majesty then received in audience officials from the Wadi Adh-Dhahab region, and handed them their appointment orders.

SUDAN

PRESIDENCY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MECCA INCIDENT

JN211104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 21 November--The presidency has issued the following statement:

Sudan is following with great concern the reports that a misled group of unknown identity attacked the Holy Mosque in Mecca during the morning prayer yesterday, Tuesday, while the Islamic world was getting ready to celebrate the new Hegira year.

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan, while affirming its support for the firm measures taken by the officials in fraternal Saudi Arabia to safeguard the sanctity of the holy places and to insure the facilities and security services for worshippers in the holy places, strongly condemns the reckless crime committed by this misled group. Such an irresponsible act, intended to cause sedition within the holy Ka'bah, the holiest of Muslim shrines, is considered a blatant provocation of Muslim feelings throughout the world, while Muslims are celebrating the new Hegira year and the advent of the 15th Hegira century. Preoccupying the Muslim world in these blessed days with such reckless acts only serves the aims and plans of the enemies of Islam, who are bound to fail in the end.

FOREIGN MINISTER ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

LD201042 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0818 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Khartoum--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudan's vice president and foreign minister has stressed that Sudan's relations with the kingdom are ideal in terms of strength, firmness and stability. In a statement to AR-RIYADH published today, he says that Sudan is deeply convinced that the kingdom is the first to support it in repelling intrigue and driving away the plotters. This is based on long experience in cooperation and fraternity with the kingdom and close knowledge of the character of the men who run its affairs, character far removed from plotting and intrigue.

Ar-Rashid at-Tamir stressed that his country will remain faithful to the aims of the Arab nations and will continue to shoulder its responsibilities truthfully and patiently and it will not be affected by campaigns of abuse, however ferocious or unjust.

The Sudanese vice president stated that the PLO is worthy of representing the Palestinian people in international gatherings. He stressed that Sudan supports the organization's armed struggle against an enemy who knows only the logic of force and who deal with others with the logic of aggression.

He expressed his belief that the size of the communist movement in Sudan is continuously shrinking, that it has diminished and has turned into isolated small bands and individuals.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir denied that Sudan has given up the Arab boycott of Israel and stated that his country is adhering to the diplomatic, economic and cultural boycott decisions.

TUNISIA

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PRC'S HUANG ZHEN

LD210015 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Tunisian Minister of Information, Fouad Mbazaa and the PRC Minister of Culture, Huang Zhen, who is on a visit to Tunisia, today signed a cooperation agreement between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, higher education, art, information, youth and sport. Under this 2-year agreement, visits will be exchanged in these fields.

WESTERN SAHARA

DETAILS OF FIGHTING NEAR ABATIH REPORTED BY ALGIERS, RABAT

Algerian Report

LD210030 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] It has just been learned from authoritative Saharan source that the Saharan fighters yesterday managed to shoot down a Royalist Moroccan Mirage F-1 plane in the Abatih area. The royalist garrison there was encircled by the Saharan fighters. The source added that in addition to the destruction of the Mirage planes, the Moroccan invading forces suffered very heavy losses in life and equipment and that a detailed communique will be released at a later date on the results of this big operation.

Moroccan Report

LD202135 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Information Ministry statement]

[Text] On Monday, 19 November, the Abatih post [in northern region of Sahara] was attacked by gangs of mercenaries transported in about 250 vehicles. The attack came from three axes in the south, the southwest and the southeast of Abatih.

The Moroccan Royal Forces engaged the attacking gangs, inflicting heavy losses in men and ammunition. Some 120 mercenaries were killed in the 3-hour battle. Thirty vehicles, including some trucks, were destroyed.

The pilot of a Moroccan F-1 aircraft, which was destroyed when hit by a SAM-7 missile, was martyred. Seven of our men were wounded and one jeep and a machinegun were destroyed.

BEGIN SPEAKS TO KNESSET COMMITTEE ABOUT ELON MORE

TA201845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 20 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said today that the government had definitely decided to implement the verdict concerning Elon More in full. The decision to evacuate the entire Elon More area within 6 weeks was a final one. The prime minister met today with the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and our correspondent Arye Golan reports on that meeting.

[Golan] The government decision to evacuate Elon More in two stages is a good one, Menahem Begin told members of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. We made this decision because of peaceful ways [darkei shalom] and in any case the court did not demand that the whole area be evacuated within 30 days. The prime minister expressed his confidence that wisdom would prevail in the Elon More affair and the settlers would accept the verdict and the government's decision.

MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, NRP, also praised the government decision and said that on this issue the Cabinet had acted wisely and thoughtfully. Further on in his remarks, Ben-Me'ir attacked the knights of peace, as he phrased it, who aspire to peace with the Arabs but actually call for fully implementing the law against the Elon More settlers and for immediately taking action against them by force. The NRP is not proposing surrendering to Gush Emunim dictates, Ben-Me'ir emphasized, but why act against them enthusiastically, so that blood will be spilled? The government is not surrendering to Gush Emunim; it did not agree to change the legal status of Judaea and Samaria nor did it use the path of retroactive legislation, as the Gush had demanded. In Yehuda Ben-Me'ir's opinion, there are even members of Knesset who are hoping that the Elon More people will refuse to be evacuated freely so that there will be a confrontation and they will be evacuated by force. And here Ben-Me'ir complained against the Alinement representatives: decisions on four out of the five settlement blocs were made by the previous government. This applies to the 'Ezyon area and Efrat town; this applies to Ma'ale Haedumim, the Giv'on area, Bet Horon, which was the baby [last word in English] of the late Minister 'Ofer; and the decision on the issue of Rehan was also supported by Allon, Rabin and Peres. What is all the noise about, Ben-Me'ir asked? About the fifth settlement bloc in the Qarne Shomron area?

MK Yosi Sarid, Alinement, said at the meeting that he did not believe the Elon More people would be evacuated within 6 weeks. Sarid recalled that the prime minister and the minister of defense had in the past promised the Knesset and also the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee that the women staying in the Hadassah building, Hebron, would also be evacuated and that there was no other possibility at all. Afterward, Sarid said, they claimed that because of peaceful ways they were not evacuated. And now the prime minister is again using the reasoning of peaceful ways. If the government intends that the evacuation will be carried out with the Gush [Emunim] people's agreement, we are with you Sarid said. If you surrender to Gush Emunim, we will rebel against this. Because of the precedent of the Hadassah women, Sarid concluded, I do not believe what the prime minister says. Under the guise of prevention of bloodshed, in Sarid's view, Elon More will not be evacuated.

Today the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee also dealt with the Bassam ash-Shak'ah affair. On this matter the prime minister said that the man had made the gravest inflammatory remarks, even graver than those recently published. The court would decide on the matter on Thursday and we will act in accordance with its decision, the prime minister said.

MK Peres claimed that Bassam ash-Shak'ah should not be expelled because in the end, in his opinion, we will be forced to talk with the PLO, if we do not talk with either Husayn or with the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria. And if we do not speak with anybody, there will be a binational state here.

MK Me'ir 'Amit also levelled severe criticism at the inept, as he phrased it, way of dealing with the affair of Bassam ash-Shak'ah, who is undoubtedly a dangerous man.

WEIZMAN ON NO-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS ON ASH-SHAK'AH'S EXPULSION

TA201628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 20 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said at the Knesset that the reasons for the decision to expel Ash-Shak'ah were not generated in the talk he held recently with the coordinator of activities in the territories, Major General Mat. That talk was the end of an affair which merged into an entire collection of data compiled on the Nabulus mayor. The defense minister said that the reference is to a man whose activity could disrupt public tranquillity, stir up problems and violate the law and order.

'Ezer Weizman said that due to reasons of state security and because a debate at the High Court of Justice is pending, he would not elaborate on the data on Bassam ash-Shak'ah's activities. The whole affair will be discussed at the High Court of Justice and the Cabinet will honor any verdict the court will issue. The defense minister was replying to two no-confidence motions presented by the HADASH and Sheli factions on Bassam ash-Shak'ah's expulsion.

MK Me'ir Wilner said that Bassam ash-Shak'ah was wholeheartedly opposed to bloodshed and wanted a peaceful solution. Therefore, he should be released from prison at once.

MK Uri Avneri warned that if the present leaders of Judaea and Samaria are expelled more extremist leaders would replace them.

The Knesset is now listening to statements from all factions. A vote will be held later.

Motions Struck Off Agenda

TA201820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset has struck off the agenda, with a majority of Coalition votes, the two motions of no-confidence in the government submitted by HADASH and Sheli because of the Bassam ash-Shak'ah affair. The motion was only supported by members of HADASH, Sheli and Shaykh Hamad abu-Rabi'a from the Alinement. The rest of the Alinement members abstained.

Begin Response to Waldheim

TA210618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Menahem Begin has promised the UN Secretary General that the Israeli Government will prove in court that Nabulus mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah acted in the service of the murderers' organization, the PLO, which advocates the destruction of Israel, the prime minister answered Kurt Waldheim's telegram on the Ash-Shak'ah affair. The prime minister avoided detailing the evidence for Ash-Shak'ah's acts since his case is going to be heard in court.

SWEDISH PAPER INTERVIEWS BEGIN ON ARAB-JEW COEXISTENCE

LD191455 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 14 Nov 79 p 9 LD

[Chief Editor Gustaf von Platen "exclusive" undated Jerusalem interview with Israeli Prime Minister Begin: "Peace Treaty With Egypt Is First Step, Not the Last"]

[Text] [Question] The Israeli Government's settlement policy is discussed and criticized strongly with Israel and also elsewhere. Mr Prime Minister, will you continue with it, and how do you justify the new settlements on the West Bank?

[Answer] We believe--and we have said so openly to presidents, prime ministers and foreign ministers--that every Jew is entitled to settle wherever he wishes in this country. This is the Jewish people's homeland.

We do not intend to expel a single Arab from any town or village. None has been expelled and so no injustice has been committed. Arabs and Jews live together in Israel. And I repeat: we have a legitimate right to be here. Moreover it is our duty, since this is a matter of great significance for our security.

[Question] Might I ask in what way?

[Answer] From Nabulus, which is an Arab town, it is only a few kilometers down to the plain. And as you know, the so-called PLO is constantly active. Bombs are placed in stores and on the streets, military installations are never attacked but rather it is always the civilian population, men, women and children, who are attacked. It is both our legitimate right and our duty to our security to settle in every part of this country.

Desire To Live in Peace With Neighbors

[Question] Many people maintain that the settlements constitute an obstacle and a threat to peace.

[Answer] We have never regarded the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel as a separate peace, we are striving for a general peace with all our neighbors. We want to live in peace both with them and with the Palestinian Arabs who live in this country. I know that it is often said that our settlements are an obstacle to peace, but reality has shown that that is not the case.

[Question] There is strong public opinion against the settlement policy. Could that not influence you?

[Answer] Naturally, everybody has the right to his own views and we have never said that we take no account of general opinion. Quite the opposite, we do take account of it. But every time somebody from outside advises us to give up the settlements and says "give up such-and-such a place]" we must reply: "With all due respect for your views, for you this is a theoretical and political issue or a question of oil. For us it is a vital issue."

[Question] But what if the Arabs on the West Bank refuse to accept the Jewish settlements when they have received their autonomy under the Camp David agreement...?

[Answer] I cannot speak on their behalf. But I hope they do not refuse, and why should they? But that is a position to which they themselves must come, and I hope they do. We do not wish to expel them so why should they wish to expel us? We want to live in peace with them and at the same time remain in all parts of the country.

During the last 2 years there have been no clashes between the Jews and Arabs in Judaea, Samaria or the Gaza Strip. There have been bomb attacks from the so-called PLO but they are people who come from Lebanon or other countries pursuing a terror campaign. But I repeat: There have been no clashes between Jews and Arabs and, in my view, that proves we can live together.

Limited Independence

[Question] What rights will the West Bank Arabs have?

[Answer] At Camp David we agreed on autonomy for them, and I believe that it is a highly progressive idea for us not to become involved in how the Palestinian Arabs living in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip run their daily affairs. They have the right to elect the members of their own administrative authority to run those same daily affairs without interference from us.

The only thing we rule out is security questions, for without security peace is impossible.

[Question] Do security questions include foreign policy and...

[Answer] What did you say? Self-determination? Forgive me, there is no question of a state. Foreign policy is pursued by states, and that is completely out of the question. The point is that we have reached agreement with Egypt and the United States that the Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and the West Bank will be granted autonomy over a 5-year period.

Now we will implement the treaty. It was written and signed with a view to implementation, and we wrote nothing about any Palestinian state. Apart from that, President Carter himself said recently that he had never heard a single Arab leader express any wish for a Palestinian state in private talks.

That is presumably because the Arab leaders believe that a Palestinian state would constitute a danger to themselves. That is what President Carter said and no Arab leader has contradicted him. Obviously a Palestinian state would also be a deadly threat to Israel.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, to return to what you describe as "daily affairs," does that concept include the Arabs' right to decide for themselves the important questions of water and land?

[Answer] There are many problems and one thing we must do is to establish a department for precisely those questions. All natural resources, including water and land, must be used to the benefit of both Jews and Arabs--which is only right and fair. The water resources come from springs in the mountain districts of Judaea and Samaria, and now we can develop them--to the benefit of both populations. They will have more water and we will have more water. What is wrong with that?

War Creating Refugee Problems

[Question] The Camp David agreement has a great deal to say about the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But what about the refugees, the Arabs who left their homes during the 1948 war?

[Answer] We did not force the refugees to leave--they did so because their leaders advised them to, promising that they would return as the victors of 1948. So it was not we who created the refugee problem, which could have been solved long ago. After all, they are the same people with the same language and the same religion and they could have been assimilated in the same way as in Europe, Pakistan and everywhere else in the world.

War creates refugee problems. This is very tragic but it is a fact. But we have not demanded that other states take in war refugees. We want the Arabs to stay and develop the country with us. They attacked us, their leaders advised them to leave, they left and now they can readjust.

We said at Camp David that we too are prepared to participate in this, to play a part in the readjustment, but it must take place in the Arab countries.

[Question] The Palestinians still living on the West Bank have begun to show increasing sympathy for the PLO. What is your comment on that?

[Answer] I cannot see into their hearts. Certainly there are people who sympathize with the PLO. Nevertheless I expect that if we reach an agreement on autonomy and withdraw our military rule [dra tillbaka vart militarstyre]--which we will do under the Camp David agreement--that can change in time. For there will be an administrative council to run daily affairs, the Arabs and Jews will live together, work and create new industries together.... Perhaps it will take time but the obstacle to peaceful coexistence will gradually be overcome.

[Question] Certain members of your own government--both former and current ministers--have said that if the PLO changes its policy, accepts Israel and abandons the use of force Israel could change its attitude toward the PLO. What is your comment?

[Answer] The remarks were hypothetical. I can only state facts. Before every PLO meeting in the past 3 years there have been rumors that the organization was considering changing its political program. But it has never happened. So all this is hypothesis without any basis in reality.

The goal of the PLO is genocide and their methods point toward genocide. They have not changed and they will not change, so why should anybody form theories and hypotheses which contradict reality. There is no point.

An Arabic Mein Kampf

[Question] But sympathies for the PLO have grown throughout the world, including in Sweden....

[Answer] Give your Swedish friends the PLO's political program and ask them how anybody can reproach us for our attitude toward the PLO after reading that evil document. It is a kind of Arabic Mein Kampf!

Quite simply it deals with how the State of Israel--the Jewish state--should be destroyed.

Let me tell you a story. Some time ago Yasir 'Arafat was interviewed by U.S. television reporter Barbara Walters and was afflicted by amnesia. She asked him whether there are any points in the program about how the State of Israel should be destroyed. He replied: "Where did you read, anything like that? I do not recall that there are any such points in our program." He could not remember! But they exist, in all their words and deeds.

[Question] So how do you account for the growing sympathy toward the PLO?

[Answer] I think I know the reasons why the PLO has begun to achieve recognition. The organization is recognized by the so-called rejectionist states and, of course the other Arab countries support it. And as it happens, the rejectionist states have plenty of oil. But we can never accept our destruction. The PLO program says that it is a national duty to liberate Palestine, drive out the Zionists and purge the country of the Zionist presence.

It goes on to say "the formation of the State of Israel was invalid. The principle that there are historical or spiritual links between the Jews and Palestine does not accord with historical reality."

What arrogance from those who want to destroy us to claim that there are no ties between the Jewish people and Palestine! We were intimately involved with this country during the centuries of our diaspora, we prayed for it three times daily and we even prayed that it would rain here. We built our civilization here with our prophets and kings, we were driven into exile and returned, we were conquered by the Romans and we rescued the country.

Never a Palestinian State

[Question] Under what circumstances could you conceive of a Palestinian state?

[Answer] We have said publicly that under no circumstances can we agree to the formation of a so-called Palestinian state. A state governed by the PLO would be a deadly threat to us. Look at the map. Most of our people live on the plains; from the surrounding heights the PLO could hold our entire civilian population and all our towns and villages ransom.

I would add that this would also constitute a great danger to all the free world because the Palestinian state would soon become a communist base located right in the heart of the Middle East with the potential to exercise surveillance over all four points of the compass. The free world has lost many states in recent years. It is shrinking.

That is why a Palestinian state would be dangerous to the free world--although naturally even more dangerous to Israel. It would result in an unending bloodbath. Peace would be ruled out. Many paragraphs in the PLO program testify that the goal is to destroy Israel. That is why we can never accept a Palestinian state.

[Question] How does your attitude square with the Camp David agreement?

[Answer] Let me give you an example: We decided that self-rule would take the form of an administrative council. That is what it says in the agreement. It was proposed that the word be changed but we refused to agree.

And we won understanding for our views--the term "administrative council" was rewritten into the agreement, since otherwise it would have meant that the agreement was a distortion.

Then the Egyptian delegation arrived with a proposal that the administrative council should be authorized to enact legislation. But again that would have totally altered the Camp David agreement. If we had intended there to be a legislative assembly we would have put it in writing. Why did we all agree on an administrative council? Precisely because there is a fundamental difference between legislative and administrative powers. We for our part could not accept a legislative assembly. That is not a negative attitude toward the Camp David agreement; quite the opposite, it is a positive attitude.

[Question] Could it be said that you are using the Camp David agreement as a shield against the PLO?

[Answer] No, I would not call it a shield--we have other shields against the PLO. We do not recognize them; we do not speak with them; they are not a negotiating partner. We also have a commitment from the U.S. administration, which promised not to negotiate with the PLO while it does not recognize Israel.

The Camp David agreement is not a shield against the PLO but a positive and progressive principle for creating conditions whereby the Palestinian Arabs can have the right to self-determination and freedom. There will be a historic change when they elect their administrative council and we withdraw our military rule. It is a positive idea.

Timetable Could Be Broken

[Question] Do you believe it is possible to keep to the timetable--May 1980--and arrange elections to the administrative council?

[Answer] It is now November and there are more than 6 months until the end of April. Possibly we do have time, but I cannot say for certain.

We once had a timetable for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty according to which we were supposed to be ready 3 months after signing the Camp David agreement. At first we thought we would be ready sooner, but then we encountered difficulties and it took another couple of months. Now I hope that we will reach agreement within a maximum of 6 to 6.5 months on condition that we strictly observe the Camp David agreement. That is the only condition.

If there is any doubt as to what we should do we need only consult the agreement and read what is written there. Then we will know. If anybody proposes that we change what was agreed at Camp David then we must refuse and back the agreement. The agreement was made before its date of implementation, which is the golden rule.

[Question] What guarantees does Israel have that Egypt, now that it has recovered Sinai, will not change its policy toward you and readopt a hostile posture?

[Answer] For me a peace treaty is a document of the utomost significance. It is not just a bit of paper. It is being transformed into living fact.

Let me describe a certain incident. There were two groups of wounded soldiers--Egyptians and Israelis--who met in the presence of me and President as-Sadat. They embraced each other and said: "No more war! Never again war!"

It was a very human and moving scene and it was significant. When our people begin to cooperate in agriculture, industry and so forth, when they help each other, then, as I said, the peace treaty will become a living fact and not just a document.

So there is no reason to be pessimistic--quite the reverse. There are grounds for optimism. And I repeat what I said before: The peace treaty with Egypt is not the last step but the first. There must be peace throughout the region for future generations.

No Retreat From Golan Heights

[Question] Finally, Mr Prime Minister, I would like to tell you that I once interviewed one of your predecessors, Levi Eshkol, in this room. He went to the map and pointed to the Syrian hills and the plains below and said: "We could never agree to relinquish the Golan Heights." He added that I should not quote him. Now I ask you: Do you share Levi Eshkol's attitude?

[Answer] The Golan Heights are a vital security problem for us. If you look at the map you will see how significant they are for Israel. It is one of our most serious problems.

[Question] Does that mean you do not intend to hand back the Golan Heights?

[Answer] We cannot return the Golan Heights to the Syrians.

OIL PRICES AGREED BETWEEN ISRAEL, EGYPT SPECIFIED

TA210640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 21 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Israel will buy oil from Egypt at the high prices at the OPEC table of prices. This was agreed in Cairo yesterday, in the talks between the energy minister and the Egyptian prime minister. The high price today is $26 per barrel, but this price will probably go up when the OPEC convention opens in about a month. Israel will buy most of the oil at OPEC prices, but a small amount will still be purchased at the prices set by Egypt, which are higher by $6 per barrel.

EGYPT REMOVES MILITARY EQUIPMENT FROM SINAI AFTER COMPLAINT

TA181046 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Nov 79 p 1 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The Egyptian military authorities have set up an investigating committee to examine an Israeli complaint about an Egyptian violation of the peace agreement.

The Israeli complaint referred to Egyptian armored personnel carriers that have been brought into the Nahal-Yam area south of Al-'Arish. According to the military agreement, no military forces are to be brought into this area. The event occurred 2 weeks ago, and after a complaint had been submitted, the Egyptians examined it and removed the armored personnel carriers from the region.

The commander of the southern command, Maj Gen Dan Shomron, reported at the end of last week that the Egyptians were honoring all the agreements signed with them.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION CONCERNED ABOUT EXTREME TURN IN GAZA

TA210811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The Egyptian autonomy delegation expressed concern to the Israeli delegation about the deterioration of the situation in the territories due to the Bassam ash-Shak'ah affair and especially about the fact that the Gaza Strip personages followed the extremists in the West Bank. The U.S. diplomats in the [autonomy talks] delegation also expressed similar concern. Reliable Arab sources in Judaea and Samaria said this to our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari. They explained that Egypt wants to establish autonomy in the Gaza Strip as a first stage and does not therefore relish the Gaza Strip leaders' support of the extremists.

CURRENT AUTONOMY ROUND ENDS; TALKS TO RESUME IN DECEMBER

TA201240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The autonomy talks ended a short while ago and will be resumed on 5 December in the Tel Aviv Laromme Hotel. Apparently the committee plenum will also meet in the first half of next month. The joint statement released by the parties says progress was made especially in the working team dealing with the elections issue. The participants will leave the country in about an hour to report to their governments.

WEIZMAN SETTLEMENT PLAN ALLEGED CLOSE TO ALLON PLAN

TA201114 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Nov 79 pp 11, 35 TA

[Yisra'el Har'el article: "Smokescreen"]

[Text] A specific ministerial committee met at the end of last week and decided to adopt Minister 'Ezer Weizman's plan to concentrate settlements in Judaea and Samaria in five blocs.

The alinement leaders, who at once censured the programs, proved again that in Israel one reacts first and examines, if at all, later.

Had Weizman's critics first studied a map, they would have realized that the "Weizman program," or at least four-fifths of it, has very much in common with the Allon Plan.

It transpires that the defense minister's program includes fleshing out five (not six, as he repeatedly proclaimed in the past) settlement blocs, all but one of which had been planned by Alinement governments. It also emerges that those blocs--if they are established--will be close to Jewish population concentrations and distant from centers populated by Arabs.

These are the settlement blocs included in the "Weizman program:"

1. The Ma'ale Ha'adumim bloc: This was planned by the Housing Ministry in the early seventies as part of the Allon Plan. The great impetus toward the advancement of the bloc came during the terms of office of the late Minister 'Ofer (housing) and of former Minister Hayim Bar-lev (trade and industry). Since the Likud assumed power, little has been done to expedite the establishment of that bloc, to which the Allon plan accorded the task of defending Jerusalem from the east.

2. The Giv'on bloc: This is meant to separate the densely populated area north of the capital and Jerusalem's new suburbs (Ramot, Ramat Eshkol, Giv'at Hamivtar, expanded Sanhedriya, the French Hill, and so forth.) It was already planned by the Housing Ministry several years ago, one of its strongest supporters having been the late Minister Avraham 'Ofer.

3. The Rehan bloc: The settlements will be--if indeed they are set up--smack on the "green line" in northwest Samaria. In the few instances where the settlements are due to "overflow" into the east, the plan coincides with the "minimal modifications" which even the Rogers' plan, that was in its time rejected by the Alinement, had agreed to.

4. Gush 'Ezyon: The fleshing out of this area, toward which even the Arabs concede that Jews may have special sentiments, began 12 years ago. It seems that even Sheli, which expressed its solidarity with Bassam ash-Shak'ah, does not oppose settlement in that bloc. What then does the Defense Ministry's plan innovate?

5. The Garne Shomron bloc: This bloc, which is about 15 km east of the "green line" as the crow flies, is the only one not conforming to the Alinement plan, that is, to the Allon Plan, for considerations not yet revealed by the Defense Minister.

The settlers of Ari'el (formerly Haris) have certainly become aware that their town (which now has 200 families--out of the 10,000 intended--and the construction of which was recently stopped) had for some reason been omitted from the defense minister's plan submitted by his deputy. Nor did this happen by chance. Ari'el no longer conforms to the "Judenrein" principle--namely, an area devoid of Jewish settlements--an idea that was recently formulated by 'Ezer Weizman during his flirtation with the Center parties (and Labor) in the context of his preparations to become prime minister, heading a Coalition of the center, the Left and the NRP.

It can be seen, then, that the Weizman and Allon plans have a very prominent common denominator, and it may be assumed that if Weizman is stubborn, the time will come when SHAY, the Liberals and even the Alinement will "forgive" him the grave deviation from the Allon plan (the Qarne Shomron bloc); and should they be the ones to remain stubborn--then Weizman will forfeit that bloc too. After all, why be petty and insist on establishing a few settlements in the Qarne Shomron bloc, when we forfeited airfields, a naval base, oil and the settlements in Sinai?

The smokescreen laid by Mordekhay Zippori on behalf of 'Ezer Weizman should not conceal the truth from both camps: the camp that supports Jewish settlement in the heart of Samaria, Judaea and Mt Hebron should know that Weizman is methodically working against such settlements; and the camp that opposes such settlements should not be misled by the smokescreen either. One more step--and Weizman falls in their lap.

Allon's Autonomy Plan

TA161616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 16 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Several weeks after the end of the Six-Day War, on 26 July 1967, Minister Yig'al Allon presented a plan for a comprehensive political arrangement with the Arab countries to the Cabinet. The plan, known since then as the Allon plan, is based on the principle of territorial compromise. Its two basic premises are: borders which give Israel maximum security and the minimum non-Jewish population within those borders. Now, after peace has been achieved with the large Arab country of Egypt, and the negotiations for granting autonomy to the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza are underway, Yig'al Allon comes and says: A comprehensive arrangement with Jordan cannot be envisaged in the near future, and therefore it is necessary to reach an interim arrangement with our neighbor to the east and with the moderate Palestinians residing in the territories.

In a lecture MK Yig'al Allon delivered last night at the opening of the Shilo'ah Institute's annual seminar at the Tel Aviv University, he presented the outlines for such an interim arrangement, which is an autonomy plan which is an alternative to the Begin Cabinet's plan. Our correspondent Mikha Friedman brings the main points of the new Allon plan. [begin recording]

[Allon] A. The autonomy should not only be a personal autonomy, but also a territorial autonomy. It should apply to the territories in which the Arab population is concentrated, whereas within the bounds of the Israeli defense arrangement the military government will continue to exist. B. Jerusalem should not be included in the autonomy bounds. This became clear without a shadow of a doubt during the Camp David negotiations. Moreover, Egypt should forsake its demand that the East Jerusalem Arab population participate in electing the autonomy council. C. The elections for the autonomy council should be held in a free and secret manner which will allow the population to express its desires. D. The problem of control over the subterranean water within the autonomy bounds should be frozen until the negotiations on a permanent solution are held. E. The same applies to the state-owned lands and lands where ownership is in question and which are within the autonomy bounds. These lands should be frozen. Their final status will be determined in the negotiations for the permanent status of the territories. F. The Israeli Government should unilaterally decide, and of its own free will, to suspend the establishment of new settlements in the territories densely populated by Arabs which are intended to become an integral part of the autonomy. G. Regarding the source of authority for the autonomy: I propose forgoing this philosophic-legalistic definition. There is no chance of reaching an agreement on such a delicate question at this stage.

[Friedman] The autonomy plan outlined by Yig'al Allon does not express the ideal arrangement he would like to see. As far as Israel is concerned, Allon says, it must be prepared to skip the stage of autonomy and immediately negotiate a comprehensive peace with Jordan and the Palestinians. However, since the possibility for holding negotiations on a comprehensive peace with Jordan does not seem likely, Israel should be prepared to negotiate an interim arrangement. The interim arrangement Allon seeks is the autonomy plan.

Several questions still remain on the fringes of this plan: Does Yig'al Allon withdraw from the Allon plan he drew up a few days after the end of the Six-Day War?

[Allon] On the contrary. In my lecture, I proved that the only way to implement the autonomy in a way in which the Arab population would have full autonomy and Israel a strong defense deployment is by an IDF redeployment inside the security areas recommended in my plan.

[Friedman] But the Allon plan is a permanent plan, whereas here you are talking about a partial or interim arrangement?

[Allon] But the two are not mutually exclusive, as long as by the interim arrangement I am not forgoing the option for a permanent arrangement. This constitutes a precise implementation of the concept, because it provides an answer to Israel's security without annexing territories which are densely populated by Arabs.

[Friedman] Do you have any indications as to why this plan you are outlining today might be more acceptable to the other party than the previous plan you drew up in 1967?

[Allon] I am no contractor commissioned to invent a plan which would a priori be accepted by the other party. This evening, at the Shilo'ah Institute, I tried most sincerely to implement the framework agreement on the implementation of the autonomy in a way which would allow the Arabs to have full administrative autonomy and maximum security for Israel. There is an Israeli-Egyptian commitment on these two aspects, supported by the United States, in the Camp David accords. [end recording]

PERES COMMENTS ON HOROWITZ' ECONOMIC MEASURES

TA211336 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 21 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The Labor Party's chairman, MK Shim'on Peres, said this morning that the finance minister's program is doomed to failure right from the beginning. It is impossible to demand that the workers tighten the belt, Peres noted, when the deputy defense minister announces that 150 billion Israeli pounds will be allocated for settlements. The Labor Party chairman, who spoke at the school for Histadrut activists, added that it is impossible to ask the public to make sacrifices before the government cuts down its budget, and according to Peres, the government is incapable of doing so.

Histadrut Reaction

TA211314 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 21 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The Histadrut decided to declare a 1-day strike in all sectors of the economy. The Histadrut's Central Committee entrusted its anti-inflation headquarters with the task of deciding on the strike date and to submit the decision for the approval of the executive's plenum on Sunday. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz further reports that the Central Committee decided to reject the finance minister's decision to freeze the wage agreements until 1981, deciding that the wage agreements from April 1980 will be signed for one year only instead of the 2-year practice so far. It has also been decided to ask for full compensation for the weak strata and an advancement of the payment of the cost of living increase to December.

The Histadrut's secretary general said that the plan adopted by the economic mini-cabinet has dealt a hard blow to the workers. He complained that the finance minister did not keep his promise to work out a comprehensive plan after consultations with the Histadrut.

At noon the finance minister wanted to confer with the Histadrut secretary general and the Central Committee. The Histadrut's Likud faction will meet this evening to discuss the decision to make the economy idle for one day. It views this decision with gravity. According to the Likud faction, Histadrut's political circles are trying to cause ferment in the economy, totally ignoring the economic crisis.

MA'ARIV ON INCREASING ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON U.S.

TA201210 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Nov 79 p 5 TA

[Shmu'el Segev commentary: "The U.S. Reply was Negative"]

[Text] The increasing economic dependence on the United States could next year dangerously reduce Israel's political maneuvering space both in the international arena, as well as in matters pertaining to the implementation of the peace treaty with Egypt. New developments could well lead to such a result. And these are: America's refusal to increase the volume of its military and economic aid to Israel; even adapting it to the rate of U.S. inflation; the transition from an economy consuming "cheap oil" (from Iran and Sinai), to an economy based on oil purchased on the world market.

The decision regarding aid to Israel fell in Washington at the end of last week, although it has not yet been published officially. [paragraph continues]

In what appears to be (but is not defined as such) an answer to the Cabinet's decision to add settlements in the territories, the White House decided to turn down Israel's request for additional aid, keeping the aid volume to the format of the year now ending. Elements who were involved in the Washington talks on increasing U. S. aid in the coming fiscal year, have related that the Israeli delegation, headed by former treasury director-general 'Amiram Sivan, put forward convincing arguments for Israel's request to have the volume of aid increased from 1.8 to 3.4 billion dollars. Israel's request was based on a projection of economic growth at the rate of 4.5 percent. According to members of the delegation, this growth rate is the minimum required to prevent social upheavels in Israel at this trying time of withdrawing from Sinai and evacuating the oilfields.

In the light of the fact that the growth rate in the United States itself does not now exceed 2 percent per annum, the U. S. was turned down Israel's request, but was inclined to recommend to President Carter that aid to Israel be upped from 1.8 to 2.3 billion dollars for the coming financial year.

However, last weekend Israel was informed "privately" that the administration is not inclined to heed this recommendation. The sources said that White House officials had made statements to the effect that "if Israel has money to spare for investing in settlements, then there is no reason why the U. S. should finance them." Israeli elements have already estimated that military and economic aid would serve the U. S. administration as a "whip" for putting political pressure on Israel in the autonomy issue as well as, and chiefly, on the question of settlements. Douglas Bennet, in charge of the aid administration in the U. S. State Department, recently told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that "there is a connection" between the extent of aid for Israel and the Israeli Government's policy in the territories. Earlier U. S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had hinted, in reply to a question in Congress, that they "would have to think" about whether to slash aid to Israel relative to the amount of the allocation Israel is making for settlements in the territories. Therefore, despite public words of reassurance that "aid would not be exploited to exert political pressure on Israel," the Begin government has assumed that such pressure by the U. S. must in effect be anticipated, although it was hoped that it would be put off for as long as possible. But now, so it would seem, the decision has been made.

This has also been reflected with regard to the IDF's build-up program. It is no longer a secret that the price hikes in the U. S. have cut down the volume of military aid to Israel. This has applied to all types of material. To avoid having to increase its aid, the United States has fallen back on a "gimmick" used by it during the "reassessment" period in Spring 1975, and in intelligence reports submitted to Congress, the contention is raised that "Israel is in no danger" until the end of 1984, and that the IDF is capable, with the strength it possesses at this time, of repelling and defeating any combination of Arab forces on the borders. For lack of a financial alternative, Israel was forced to accept this evaluation, and tried to ease her budgetary difficulties by introducing changes in the supply deadlines of certain types of equipment. But the American concerns are not inclined to go along with this, nor can any inclination to help Israel in this matter be discerned where the U. S. administration is concerned.

The same applies to the oil supply. Until the revolution in Iran, Israel enjoyed particularly low-priced oil supplies, and thanks to the utilization of the 'Alma fields in Sinai, Israel did not immediately feel the impact of Khomeyni's rise to power in Tehran. But now that the 'Alma fields are reverting to Egyptian sovereignty next week, the transition from an economy based on cheap oil to an economy built on oil purchased on the world market will have been completed. Here, too, the outcome is obvious: An automatic rise in oil prices in Israel, and a certain and definite check to economic growth during the next few years.

This development, even though it was foreseen, dangerously reduces Israel's political leeway. Not only Menahem Begin, but any prime minister who succeeds him, will no longer rule by virtue of his electorate, but will be "king by the grace of the United States." It is needless to say what impact this state of affairs will have on the manner of implementation of the autonomy plan. Any inclination to apply a policy that is not in line with the concepts of the administration in Washington will result in a brandishing of the aforementioned "whip" by America on Israel's economic back.

KNESSET BEGINS DEBATE ON NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

TA211039 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 21 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Mk Ge'ula Kohen was sent out of the Knesset plenary hall today by order of the Knesset chairman. Our correspondent in the Knesset Tzvi Yisra'eli says that Ge'ula Kohen and her revival [hatehite] movement colleague, Moshe Shamir, delayed by 20 minutes the beginning of the debate over the finance minister's announcements on the economic measures. Both Knesset members demanded that a political debate be held on events in Saudi Arabia and Iran before the oilfields are handed over to Egypt.

When the debate finally began the Alinement's main speaker, 'Adi Amoray, levelled harsh criticism at the economic plan, painting a gloomy picture of unemployment and stagflation. He said that instead of cooling off the economy oil was poured, thus increasing the intensity of the inflation that may amount to 200 percent. The state has incurred a debt of 1 billion Israeli pounds daily during the Likud's term in power and state debts today have reached a trillion Israeli pounds.

Yiga'el Kohen-Orgad, the Likud's main speaker, rejected the claim that unemployment is at the door, saying that the opposition is trying to terrorize thepeople with slogans of unemployment. According to him, the production industries are in dire need of workers. He accused the Alinement of being irresponsible and attacking the Finance Ministry's plan on clauses it had previously supported. Kohen-Orgad praised the government for its decision to compensate the needy and for its decision to advance the payment of the cost of living increase to January. These decisions, he stated, have taken the wind out of the Histadrut's sails and it is, therefore, now seeking artificial bones of contention. The Alinement announced it will view the vote on the economic plan as a credibility test for the government.

20 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Student Statement No 42

LD201210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 42 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy "concerning the migration march on Wednesday, 30 Aban, 1 Muharram 1400 A.H." on the lunar calendar; 21 November--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. All the noble and fighting Iranian people are hereby notified that the migration march which has been announced to take place tomorrow morning has already frightened America's internal agents in Iran, and they are trying to either stop this march or [word indistinct] it.

Therefore, all classes, political and nonpolitical groups and societies are requested to demonstrate, in the best possible manner, harmony, unity and self-sacrifice for each other in the struggle against the world-devouring United States, and to observe the following points, in order to achieve goals cited above:

1. As announced before, the aim is to march in honor of the commencement of the 15th century of the migration of the great Prophet of Islam and against the criminal America which has given sanctuary to Iran's fugitive murderer, the treacherous Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and must return him and his possessions to the Iranian nation.

2. In all the villages, provinces and Tehran the inhabitants should start from the local mosque or Hoseynieh [place where the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn is mourned]. The march in Tehran will end in the streets around the U.S. den of espionage and in the villages and provinces the march route will be up to the respected inhabitants.

3. Please refrain from bringing placards with the name or insignia of a group, party or organization; instead, the martyrdom flags that are especially for the ashura [10th day of the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn] should be used.

4. The marchers from various parts of Tehran should start from the mosques at such a time so that they can reach the U.S. den of espionage by 1100; the special programs will start at that hour.

5. All the executive and service organs and units, including the Guards Corps, police, traffic police, emergency units, the bus company, and the rest of the peace-keeping and service units are asked to provide any form of necessary and relevent help and to inform the respected nation of the events through the voice and profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

6. A resolution for the completion of the migration march should be prepared by the marchers in the villages and provinces; please send us a copy of the resolution addressed to the U.S. spy lair in Tehran.

In the meantime, you can telephone 820091-9 if you have questions.

[signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Ahmad Khomeyni Interview

LD201459 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The morning, following Imam Khomeyni's order regarding the release of the American women and black hostages, four women and six American blacks whose guilt of espionage had not been proved were released by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

The representative of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran interviewed brother Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni [son of Ayatollah Khomeyni], who had come to Tehran from Qom in response to the request of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and who had made remarkable efforts in the arrangements for the release of the hostages, en route to the airport from the U.S. den of espionage. The text of the interview is as follows:

Brother Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was asked: Have you made any decisions concerning the release of the rest of the hostages?

Brother Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni replied: The freedom of the hostages depends on the decision of the nation, which will be announced by the imam.

He was asked: Everybody says that you had foreknowledge of the occupation of the embassy. Is that so? Have you known previously the brothers and sisters who follow the imam's policy?

He replied: I was in contact with the organizing group but I strongly deny any foreknowledge of the revolutionary act by the brothers and sisters who follow the imam's policy.

He was asked: Will the political, economic, military and cultural dependence of Iran on the United States be broken off in this event, or will it continue in the same manner?

He replied: The imam has decided that the policy that existed for many years before the revolution and during the 8 months following the revolution should be discontinued.

He was asked: Do you agree or disagree with the issues that Mr Bazargan brought forward in Hoseynieh Ershad [mosque in Tehran]?

He replied: He has a bone to pick with a number of clergymen but he includes everybody. Actually, nothing can be solved this way. If we have a complaint or grievance about someone, we should name them; everybody must be frank so that unity can be achieved.

He was asked: Some say that a group has surrounded the imam and only tell him their own cases.

He responded: What kind of question is that? It is absolutely not so. For example, consider the stand the imam has taken against the United States. Did the previous state officials take such a stand? Did the Revolution Councilhave such a stand? Did the imam not say that a group came from the rotten roots to order release of the hostages? Has the imam not stood alone against America and uttered his historic "no"? Wasn't everybody in favor of the arrival of Carter's special envoys? Why, then, did the imam stand, on his own, against America and not allow even one official of the government of the Islamic republic to contact them?

I say this frankly: If the imam listened to anybody he would have carried on with his teachings and discussions when he was in Qom and there would not have been a 5 June [1963, when he opposed the shah and was subsequently exiled] and he would not have been exiled to Turkey and would not have gone to Najaf [in Iraq]. If he were influenced by anybody the 15 years of absolute silence in Najaf would have affected him and the disheartening words heard in that country would have changed him. If anybody's words affected his mind and soul he would still be in Najaf and there would have been no question of his move to Paris. I say that if he were influenced by anybody all the religious and political defeatists--who were either agents or did not have a correct understanding of Iran's political events--in Paris would have done their job and persuaded the imam that only the shah should leave the country. If he were influenced by anybody, if he were distracted, every argument and policy heard in Iran would succeed except the imam's arguments and policies. Why have you forgotten? Did everybody not say in unison that the monarchical regime would not be changed and an alternative must be thought of? Why did he say that the shah would go, the monarchiacal regime would fall and would be replaced by the Islamic Republic? The imam said those words in more than 100 interviews. If anybody's words affected him and if a particular group implemented his thoughts, you can be sure that our stand against America would not have been such. If he were influenced by anybody--when he decided to come to Iran, there was nobody in favor and everybody from Tehran and the provinces told him to wait. The imam's insight is so magnificent that it awes everybody. This is extremely unfair; it is obvious who has engineered these problems--those who are actually nice people could be influenced by these words and say things without considering other factors.

The representative of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: Let us go back and ask another question about the den of espionage. Will all that the student followers of the imam's policy discover in the spy lair be published?

Brother Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni answered: The answer to this question is up to them.

Student Statement No 43

LD201815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 43 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy "stationed at the center of American espionage and conspiracy in Tehran"--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Kurdish brothers and sisters, may God's blessing and grace be upon you struggling Kurdish people, who despite what the satanical governments, especially the (?hated) Pahlavi regime, have inflicted upon you and have subjected you to excessive pain and oppression, you have remained faithful to Islam and have remained steadfast in the fortress of opposition to them.

Kurdish Muslims, as imam declared in his paternal message which emanated from the depth of his soul, at this sensitive time when the nation is confronted with plunderers, headed by America, it is expected that all the strata of the nation whether Kurdish, Lor, Turkish, Arab, Persian, Baluchi and Turkoman should all be united as they have recently demonstrated and aim their weapons at the foreigners who are headed by America. O you wakeful Kurds, beware America, this great Satan who is struggling under the lashes of the Islamic Revolution of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, while it is likely that all her festering roots may be eradicated from Iran, it is trying to create disunity through various means and different tricks. America and other aliens are trying to prevent the Iranian people holding each other's hands, and to destroy the enemies of humanity.

America has been involved in the crisis of the beloved Kordestan and the heart-rending scenes of that province. It is also trying to create turmoil in other parts of Iran, including Khuzestan, Baluchestan and other areas. If we are vigilant and do not rest until all America's agents in Iran have been destroyed, it will take the hope of creating turmoil and disunity in great Iran to the grave.

O you Kurdish sisters and brothers: Assist your sons who have occupied this center of espionage and conspiracy and warmly press these small hands which are extended toward you. Be assured, too, that America is hell bent on conspiracy, and its mercenaries inside and outside the country have been mobilized to prevent this great nation from bringing this wonderful revolution to its consumation. Today you can deliver the most effective blows against the strangers because they have fixed their avaricious eyes upon this region of Iran. Try so that with the unceasing assistance of the whole Iranian nation we may bring out the run-away shah from the grip of these criminals and try him in the court of justice; so that we may regain his plundered wealth and not rest until we have destroyed all his domestic bases.

Kurdish brothers and sisters: We know what oppression and hardship you have endured for the sake of Islam, for the sake of the revolution, and for the sake of the country and that the officials have not been able to make up for the harm which was done to that and other regions during the time of the American shah. However, we hope that imam's gracious message may lay a suitable foundation so that from now on, the officials may speedily act about that region and other regions and to see to the deprived and oppressed people of all parts of this country, especially those who dwell in hovels.

With all our being we beseech God almighty to give you and us the ability to travel this crooked path under the leadership of the imam and that we may be proud in the presence of God and all the oppressed nations of the world. O God, unite our hearts and the hearts of all the Muslims in such a way that we may sacrifice ourselves in your path.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of imam's policy.

Moscow Envoy on Situation

LD202119 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mohammad Mokri, the ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic to the Soviet Union, said in an interview: As the size of Iran's revolution expands, it makes an extraordinary impact in Islamic and Eastern countries. And some of these countries, who are run by special regimes, might be worried about our revolution. But as these nations are favorable toward or even support our revolution, and want to take part in such a revolution, the West has become worried lest the governments of Islamic countries, who are on good terms with the West, or at least have nothing against the West, join their own nations and consequently bring about a new situation leading, after such a long time--that is, since the crusades--to the end of the Western domination.

The ambassador to Moscow referred to imperialist propaganda methods in Iran, including the creation of various religious organizations and sects, and said: Recognized groups are not regarded as a threat to our revolution or to us. The danger comes from secret groups who operate covertly, be they political or religious groups whose actions are like a puppet on a string and who are being guided and directed by others. At any rate, however, the people of Iran's faith and belief are strong, and such efforts can lead to nothing, as is testified by the fact that so far they have been defeated everywhere.

Regarding military deployments which are reported to be taking place in the Persian Gulf, as well as the possibility of the occupation of oilfields by America, Mokri said: Occupation of oilfields is not all that easy, and America will never be able to occupy all the world oilfields. If America tried to do this the people of oil-producing countries will blow up the oil wells and, consequently, the West's industry will be wiped out. Furthermore, the Soviet Union will not only oppose this American move but also Western countries will also prevent such action.

Regarding an economic blockade of Iran by the United States, particularly boycotting shipments of foodstuffs to Iran, Mokri said: It is not like the Mosaddeq period now, to stop purchasing our oil because now there is an oil shortage crisis, and all countries are seeking to purchase more. There would not even be any need for us to resort to the Soviet Union, even though the Eastern bloc countries need our oil and purchase our oil; they have even proposed oil purchases, but at the moment there is no need for this. Thus, the raising of a question of a boycott is merely a threat. If necessary, we can apply to buy food all over the world, including the Soviet Union.

We are engaged in a struggle against the U.S. Government, and the Soviet Union has no alternative but to support our struggle, at least to justify its stance. Of course, we are opposed to any form of interference by any country, and our struggle against America is not intended to make the Soviet Union happy, for even if the Soviets tried to interfere in our internal affairs, we would reciprocate. We are friendly with the American nation and have no hostility towards the American nation; rather, we want them to respect our independence and freedom.

Regarding the abrogation of the clauses five and six of the Iranian-Soviet 1921 agreement, he said: These two clauses were questionable even at the beginning because these two clauses were intended to prevent the activities of white Russians in Iran against the Soviet regime. This has been irrelevant for years now and there has been no threat directed against the Soviet Union. So the abrogation of these two clauses will in no way affect good relations between Iran and the Soviet Union and the two countries' goodneighborly relations. We are adjusting all the agreements concluded in the previous regime to our revolution.

Regarding the export of Iranian gas to the Soviet Union, Mokri said: Negotiations for increasing the price of gas are still in progress, and they are expected to reach result. However, regarding the expansion of the Esfahan steel mill he said: The Soviet Union has promised to cooperate further and expand the mill. Arrangements are expected to be made so as to make the return on the mill economical, and at the same time Iranian specialists will gradually replace Soviet experts.

Regarding the reaction of the Soviet people, particularly that country's Muslims, to Iran's developments he said: We are a Muslim country and we have common spiritual, cultural and historical ties. Our friendship with a part is at the same time, in fact, friendship also with the whole. We want to have spiritual and cultural relations with those republics with which we have things in common. These relations serve both sides, for our revolution has made a great impact among the people in these regions.

Khomeyni Speech

LD202309 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni delivered on 20 November; venue not specified--recorded]

[Excerpt] This month of Moharram is very different from former months of Moharram. One of its differences is that during the former month of Moharram we were faced with the oppressive Pahlavi establishment, because that establishment was a branch of the corruption of the mother of corruptions.

In this month of Moharram we are faced with the mother of corruption; we are faced with those who have brought all the weak nations under their domination and who in every place have appointed one of their agents to be in charge of the nations so that they can plunder them. Thanks to God, in our battle with that filthy branch, as the result of the endeavors of our beloved nation and the endeavors of you gentlemen who are the people of the pulpit and other preachers throughout the country, especially Qom which has always been the source of blessings, thanks to God our nation became victorious through dependence upon the almighty God and through the unity of expression.

Mr Carter has said somewhere that if they wish to keep these diplomats who are in this den of espionage and if they wish to try them, it would create an outrage in the world. In the eyes of these oppressors the world is different from the real world. The oppressors see the world through their own arrogant outlook and through the psychological illness from which they suffer. This disease has caused them to regard the great masses of the world as not belonging to the world.

Mr Carter himself and other people like him around the world who number less than 50,000 out of the 3 billion inhabitiants of the world--it is these leaders of countries who encourage others to indulge in oppression and mischief. The outlook of people like him is that all the nations are worth nothing. Those people are part of the world and make up a small number of people like Carter and his clique, and some people in other places have, unfortunately, joined his clique too. This is what they regard the whole world to consist of. This is the outlook of the oppressors. They do not see the other great strata of various societies which are an ocean compared to which Carter and the people like him are only drops. It means that this disease of self glorification has caused them not to see the people.

This is why when on the throne of his presidency and looking at matters through his sick outlook and seeing a few ministers and others who belong to assemblies or are his lackeys in other places, and seeing that they get angry, he regards them as the whole world and says that if you do anything to these diplomats--he regards them as diplomats, those whose acts of espionage have been proved on the basis of evidence, he regards them as diplomats, and he regards the world in terms of himself and these people. Mohammed Reza also had this illness to some extent, and the same illness led to his destruction-- the illness only to see himself and a few flatterers and a number of clowns around him, to see only these people and not to have any consideration for the nation, to understand that in every country the nation counts.

The governments are a minority who should work for the service of the nation, but they do not understand that the government should serve the nation and not rule over the nation. The shah was also afflicted with this illness. He thought he was everything, that he was the ruler and was the entire nation. He attached no importance to others. This is why the country committed those acts of treason. All that treason was due to the same fact--he could not see anybody who could reprimand him. He could not imagine that there is power other than bayonets and machineguns. This illness led to the commission of crimes, because he could not see another power except himself, and this led to what we all witnessed. Carter, too, is afflicted with the same disease, except in a more severe form--the more power, the more severe the disease.

In the defeat of the shah, America, meaning the American Government--whenever we speak of America or any other place we do not mean the nation, unless we specify the nation; we have no confrontation with the nations and the nations do not have an confrontation with us--the American nation[as heard] faced an economic defeat and to some extent a political defeat. No matter how much Mr Carter tried to keep Mohammad Reza in power, he repeatedly sent people to us saying that the shah should stay, then he wanted to keep Bakhtiar, but he was not able to, and was defeated. [sentence as heard] Although it was a defeat, a major defeat, compared to the second defeat that he shall face it was small. [shouts of "God willing"]

[The second defeat was] to give asylum to a person who is guilty and who has been guilty for 30-odd years, and the 35 million people of our country can testify to his guilt. It is possible that a number of people may know of his guilt and not testify, but 35 million people know, and hundreds of millions of people in other countries of the world know that this man is guilty, was depressive, was a criminal and committed many crimes in this country, caused much deprivation to this nation and imprisoned, exiled and killed its citizens. To give asylum to such a person is political defeat in the world. But due to the illness that Mr Carter is suffering from, he is not able to understand this. To leave these people who are spies and who are in this den of espionage behind and not to return this guilty man to this country is in itself another defeat which is greater than the second defeat [giving asylum to the shah], because if Carter does not send the shah, it is possible that the hostages may be tried, and if they are tried, Carter knows what will happen.

At times, Carter intimidates us with military threats, and at times with economic threats but he himself knows that he is beating an empty drum. Carter does not have the guts to engage in a military operation, and they [as heard] do not listen to him. This mistake is due to that same illness that these superpowers suffer from, and this in itself is a mistake, as he thinks that all countries are like a ring on his finger, that if he says do not sell wheat to Iran, all countries will fold their arms upon their chests, bow and obey. But he has realized that even in his own country he is not obeyed. His own secretary of agriculture said that this would be a mistake.

And what need do we have of America's wheat? We have oil. We have that substance of which Churchill, that great British statesman during the war--when confronting the Germans and frightened that he might lose, speaking to the British House of Commons about all their problems, saying that we have suffered this and that and have been defeated--said: However, victory belongs to those who are sitting on a wave of oil. We are sitting on a wave of oil.

You plundered us and took away our oil, and gave us guns and rifles, but these weapons were for your sake and not for ours. We have oil. The world needs oil. The world does not need America. The world does not need Carter. The world needs oil. Other countries will turn to those of us who have oil and not to you, who sighs to be made president but does not know what to do. All Carter's efforts and endeavors are aimed at his being re-elected President when his term comes to an end, but he is barking up the wrong tree. He thought that if he were to frighten Iran, and if he were to say that we shall impose an economic embargo on Iran and shall damage Iran's economy, his nation would applaud him, and later he would be made President. But he understood that right now a vast section of the society, namely the negroes, have left him. Five hundred black clergymen have opposed him and have demonstrated. Later, others shall join them, except those whom Carter regards as the world.

If the world consists only of those people who are Mr Carter's friends and associates, then the whole world is with America. But if the world is what it is, and if it consists of the oppressed people, if the world reality is that the oppressed people run the world and the oppressors offer nothing except corruption--if that is the world, then the world is not on your side. This world does not approve of a president who claims to be a champion of human rights, but creates so much evil for humanity and kills so many people. A person who claims that I support human rights will not be allowed to [does not complete sentence] Iranians are human beings too.

How is it that during your rule over the past few years and for 50 years during the rule of your predecessors, this nation experienced so much hardship, but neither you nor others who claim to be supporters of human rights, nor the assemblies that you have formed in order to play games with us, uttered not one word asking why Mohammad Reza was doing all those things. On the contrary, you supported him. On the contrary, you tried to keep him in power. The ludicrous thing is that when suppression was at its height in Iran, Carter used to say that the Iranians are given too much freedom, and this is why all these voices are being raised. The people are shouting we want to be free because they have too much freedom, they are suffering from a surplus of freedom. Such thinking is due to the illness which these people have.

Carter should not imagine that we will take one step back on this issue, and on what is our right in this world. The whole world knows this, and according to all international regulations a guilty person should be returned to the place where he committed his offence, and should be tried there. We demand that Reza Pahlavi be tried here. If they returned our guilty person [does not complete sentence]

We shall close down the embassy. This center of espionage will no longer continue here in the name of the embassy, unless all this spying business stops and they decide to have an embassy, not a place of espionage. If they return him, this is possible. If they close this place of espionage and if they return him it is possible that we might have relations which will be useful to us. So long as that person is there, we shall not sever our relations, because we must keep these people here. These people who are now with us are spies, not diplomats.

However, it seems that due to the psychological illness which Carter has and which people like him have, they also regard the spies as diplomats. They should change themselves. The heads of countries who act like this towards their nations, who act like this towards the oppressed people in the world, should change their minds. These thoughts will no longer have any customers in this world. They belong to a time when the people had not awakened. But now the people everywhere have opened their eyes and ears. We see that during the past few years, especially the past 3 years, a transformation has come about in our country. The people have changed. They are the same people, but their thoughts are different thoughts, their thoughts have changed. In the same way that the nations have changed and these nations are not the former nations that you ruled over and that would completely submit to you, so too, you heads of states, whether American heads of states or others, should also change. If they do not change themselves, it is not in their interest, and they will be dragged towards destruction.

At times I have told the people who have come from abroad that one of the problems of governments is the problem which exists between them and their nations. One of the problems is the problem which exists between the nations and the governments, because the governments regard themselves as rulers, as the source of authority, but they allow no power to the nation. This is why they are deprived of the support of the nation.

What was well known to us was the situation in Iran itself. So long as the government regarded itself as the ruler of the nation, the dominant force over the nation, the shahanshah and aryamehr, the nation was not with it. If the nation was with it, it would not have been possible for Reza Pahlavi to go from here to another place. This was changed to another government which, of course, is not completely Islamic, but a breeze has blown from that quarter, a breeze has blown. The very fact that this breeze has blown has caused governments do not regard themselves any more as absolute rulers that may grab, beat and spend. It is not like that.

Bani Sadr on European Support

LD202250 Hamburg DPA in German 1742 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--Acting Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr has underlined interest in economic cooperation with the Federal Republic. In an interview with Deutsche Welle he also called on Bonn to pursue a policy toward Iran which was "not influenced by the United States."

He said that without Western Europe's support Iran could not achieve economic progress. "This included the Federal Republic. And if the Federal Republic pursues toward us a policy which is not influenced by the United States, then there are indeed far-reaching opportunities for technological and industrial cooperation." At the same time, the minister advocated replacement of the U.S. dollar as a leading currency. "As long as the U.S. currency remains the leading currency, the states of Europe are not free as far as their future economic plans are concerned."

Student Statement No 44

LD202210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 44 issued 20 November by Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Strugglers in the path of Islam, valiant Iranian nation: Last year, on the eve of Moharram when the military government of the American shah had spread its shadows over the streets and alleyways, and when the satan had forced the people into silence, you arose against the satan with your shouts of God is the Greatest [Allah-o Akbar] from the rooftops and demonstrated to the world the new path of struggle, a struggle which did not need modern American weapons.

Now, in this year, on the eve of the dawning of the greater victory of the Muslim community upon the world-devouring America, you should not forget that it was the echo of God is the Greatest that forced America to retreat. It was the echo of God is the Greatest that was stronger than any bullet, and struck at the heart of the enemy. It was the echo of God is the greatest which changed the atmosphere of the month of Moharram to the atmosphere of the blood of the revolution. It was the beautiful and glorious God is the Greatest that became the covenant between God and the martyrs.

Now, dear brothers and sisters, derive strength from God through the call of God is the Greatest and with your loud thunder drag down the palace dwellers in Washington from their proud seats. Let us shout God is the Greatest and let us renew our covenant with the martyrs of Karbala [where Imam Husayn was martyred] and the marytrs of Iran and other marytrs. [signed] Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DECLARES 21 NOV OFFICIAL HOLIDAY

LD201626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran has declared tomorrow an official holiday throughout the country. An announcement to this effect by the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran was issued a few minutes ago, as follows:

In His exalted name. In order to glorify 1 Muharram [21 November], the beginning of the 1,400th year of the Hijrat [migration] of the honorable prophet--may peace be upon him and his descendants in order to glorify the martyrs of 1 Muharram last year, and to express our hatred for the trespassing, imperialistic policy of America and [words indistinct] by the government workers, laborers, students and other classes, the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares tomorrow an official holiday in order to assure greater participation of all the people in the march which has been announced by the Islamic organizations for this purpose.

Demonstration at Embassy

LD211124 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0912 GMT on 21 November carries a live broadcast from the demonstration outside the "American den of espionage" in Tehran. The announcer describes the "huge crowds" of marchers who have arrived there carrying large portraits of Khomeyni, President Carter and "his servant, the shah." The marchers are said to be wearing white burial shrouds like those worn at this time last year.

In the background the crowd is heard chanting: "America, America is our enemy." A man is heard calling on the crowd over a public address system to chant the slogan: "Muharram, Muharram is the Month of Blood and Martyrdom; America is a Manifestation of Oppression and Crime." Another man is heard through a loud speaker denouncing America as "an embodiment of barbarism, and the enemy of the masses," and calling on the crowd to chant the following slogans: "What Will Crush America Is Our Faith and Unity", "Let Us Fight, Fight Until There Is No Blood Left in Our Bodies", "The Idol-Smasher Khomeyni Is Always Our Leader", Bloodthirsty Imperialism Is Always Our Enemy".

At 0925 an unidentified man addresses the crowd, beginning with a sermon on the religious significance of the day, adding that the Iranian people have held a march today against bloodthirsty American imperialism. Recalling that at this time last year the people overthrew a satanical regime, the speaker says that after 1,400 years of Islam a new battle has begun against the "great satan, America." He recalls Khomeyni's words that the arrogant are like a drop in the ocean of nations, adding the slogan: "Khomeyni Is Battling, Carter Is Rattling". He then calls on the people to boycott American goods and replace them by their own extra hard work.

The speaker goes on to describe the evils of the shah's regime under U.S. control, adding that the Iranian people will prove through their unity that they can bring America to its knees and that they are not worried about America's threat of an economic blocade.

Referring to the possibility of military action, the speaker recalls Khomeyni as saying: "We are ready for martyrdom." Invoking the memory of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn of the Shi'ites, the speaker stresses that the Iranian people will prove by their action that they are the true followers of that imam. He stresses that Iran's revolution is not merely an Iranian revolution but a revolution on behalf of all Muslims and all oppressed all over the world against the oppressors, led by America. He urges the crowd to put their faith in Khomeyni.

Turning to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the speaker says this was a center of espionage and as such its occupation is legitimate. He demands that America return the shah. He says: "Unless this is done, the hostages will be tried and then America's crimes will be exposed." He stresses that the "White House has no alternative but to return this criminal to Iran before it is too late." He then calls upon the people to maintain order and discipline themselves since "America might want to exploit the event to hatch a plot."

Another man is heard at this point marshaling the crowd and asking the people to shout the slogan: "America, America, You Must Return the Shah". The crowd is then heard chanting verses about the significance of the month of Muharram, which marks the beginning of the nation's movement.

At 1000 GMT an unidentified woman begins addressing the crowd. She gives a discourse on the significance of the migration of the prophet 1,400 years ago, noting that throughout the history of mankind there have been towering figures such as Muhammad who have set about smashing the idols of man, stressing that "our great leader, Imam Khomeyni" is now emulating the prophet and following in his footsteps in launching his campaign to smash America, the great satan of the age. She also stresses the theme of martyrdom.

At 1005 GMT one of those leading the crowd in chants and slogans announces more anti-Carter and anti-American slogans for the crowd to chant, along with pro-Khomeyni slogans, including the slogan: "Carter, Carter Is Destroyed, Blood Will Triumph Over the Sword" and "If the Shah Is Supported by America, We Are After His Head". At 1012 GMT an announcer reports that the demonstration is nearing its conclusion and that the radio is expecting a resolution to be presented by the marchers and broadcast. The relay ends at 1013 GMT, and then resumes at 1015 GMT, when the radio announces that the resolution passed by the marchers is now available.

An unidentified man then reads quotations from Khomeyni's remarks on various occasions and comments on the significance of the month of Muharram and the Iranian Islamic Revolution. The speaker then reads a 17-point resolution, which he says has been signed by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. The broadcast ends at 1030 GMT.

17-Point Resolution

LD211320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1016 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Resolution issued by Muslim student followers of the imam's policy; read by unidentified speaker at demonstration outside U.S. Embassy in Tehran--live]

[Summary] "1. The Iranian nation regards its Islamic revolution, under Imam Khomeyni's leadership, at this juncture in history as an all-embracing struggle against world-devouring America.

"2. The Iranian nation regards the American Government, this mother of corruption of the century, as its enemy No 1, and will continue its relentless struggle against it until final victory.

"3. The Iranian nation does not regard Mohammad Reza Pahlavi as a political refugee, and, as witnessed by all freedom-loving people in the world, regards this filthy creature as a professional criminal and a fugitive murderer.

"4. The granting of sanctuary to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the condemned and fugitive criminal of Iran, by the American Government is an act contrary to international law, and thus the Iranian nation regards the American Government as guilty and strongly denounces it.

"5. The American Government, now that it has in its hands the fugitive murderer and thief of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, is dutybound in accordance with international law, before it is too late, to hand over this condemned criminal to the Iranian nation and to return to Iran all the assets he has plundered from Iran.

"6. The Iranian nation does not regard the U.S. Embassy as a base of diplomatic activity; rather, based on proof, circumstantial evidence and definitive documents, it regards it as a base of espionage and conspiracy against the Iranian Islamic Republic and against the region, and thus regards the occupation of this den of espionage by the Muslim students following the imam's policy as 100 percent legal and a revolutionary act.

"7. The American hostages must be tried in Iran, and after exposure of their treacheries committed on orders from the American government, they must be punished, unless the American Government hands over the deposed shah to the Iranian nation, in which case they will be commuted by one degree [as heard], their trial will be forgone and they will be expelled from Iran."

8. America's threat of economic blockade or military threat will have no effect upon the resolve of the Iranian nation.

9. The Iranian nation praises the American black clergy in supporting the Iranian position.

10. The Iranian nation strongly denounces the restrictions imposed on Iranian students in the United States.

11. We denounce the distortion and lies spread by the U.S. media against the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

12. All governments must know that giving sanctuary to the shah will be flagrant opposition to Iran's revolution and that they will be responsible for such act.

13. The Iranian nation bears no hostility toward the American nation.

14. The Iranian nation supports the Revolution Council's measures so far in cutting off ties with the United States.

15. The Iranian nation will declare a boycott of U.S. goods.

16. We call upon all Islamic countries to wage a struggle against the great Satan, America.

17. We demand struggle against oppressors led by the United States.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Powell Cited

LD211210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1120 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Jody Powell, Washington's White House spokesman, has said Jimmy Carter, U.S. President, last night held talks for 2 hours with his national security aides about the situation in Iran. The National Security Council is composed of the defense secretary, the secretary of state and Brzezinski, Carter's assistant for national security affairs. Powell said Carter has not issued orders to put U.S. military forces on a state of alert. He declined to comment on the strongly worded White House statement in which the threat of military action against Iran was implied.

Powell on Military Action

LD211228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1124 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to AP, the Carter administration has for the first time implied the possibility of U.S. military action against Iran if the American hostages are not released. This implied threat was announced by Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, following Carter's return to Washington. Powell said that in accordance with the UN Charter a country which has been subjected to aggression is entitled to take military action in self-defense and demand Security Council sanctions, including the severance of economic ties or air, sea and ground communications with the aggressor country. On the other hand, at the U.S. Defense Department, the Pentagon, officials refused to comment on Powell's remarks and said there have been no orders for an alert or for military movements. The text of the statement which was issued through Jody Powell's office on Wednesday [as heard] is as follows:

There are reports to the effect that American citizens in Tehran have been held hostage, and with the support of the Iranian Governme[illegible] in some way be illegally involved in a trial. This is a flagrant violation of international law and religious precepts and the Iranian Government will be responsible for all the consequences arising from this action. The United States is seeking a peaceful solution to this problem through every available channel. [sentence as heard] This is far preferable to the other remedies available to the United States. Such remedies are explicitly recognized in the charter of the United Nations. The Government of Iran must recognize the gravity of the situation it has created.

Envoy in Washington

LD211232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1122 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to AP and REUTER, Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, has refused to comment on reports of the possibility of U.S. military action in Iran. His spokesman said that Waldheim, who has had a meeting with the president of the Security Council, is not prepared to comment on the matter.

Since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Iran, Waldheim has been in constant contact with Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state. A White House statement in Washington says the United States is entitled in accordance with the UN Charter to ask the Security Council to take economic or military action against Iran.

Meanwhile, Jamal Shemirani, the Iranian charge d'affaires at the United Nations, following a meeting with the president of the Security Council, said a representative of Abolhasan Bani Sadr, the supervisor of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, is in Washington to meet Iranian Embassy staff, but he has no plans to contact U.S. officials.

AFP on Students' Message

NC211501 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 21 (AFP)--Islamic students occupying the U.S. Embassy here today said in a message broadcast by Iranian Radio they would execute their hostages if American threats of military intervention seemed "serious".

The students' message said if the Americans launched any "aggression" against Iran, the American hostages would be "in danger" and the embassy destroyed.

"Any aggression against Iran will provoke the strongest reaction among the Islamic people," the message added.

The students also appealed to all Iranians to "prepare themselves for any eventuality to avoid actions favourable to the enemy."

The students' message noted the dispatch of the American warship Kitty Hawk from Manila "towards the gulf".

TEHRAN REPORTS ON TAKEOVER OF MOSQUE IN SAUDI ARABIA

LD210418 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to AFP, yesterday a group of armed men occupied the Great Mosque of the city of Mecca in the capital of Saudi Arabia and took about 30 people as hostages. During this incident a Saudi Government official was killed. Following the occupation of the mosque by 60-100 armed men, Saudi Arabia cut off its telephone link with the outside world.

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS quotes a Saudi source as saying that the Saudi crown prince issued an order to the security forces to crush this group. Following this order, clashes took place between Saudi soldiers and the group which occupied the mosque, resulting in a number of deaths and injuries on both sides.

A reliable source at the Tunis conference announced that the Saudi delegation has decided to leave Tunis today. A number of Arab foreign ministers told newsmen they had been informed of the emergence of an uprising in Saudi Arabia.

Hodding Carter, the U.S. State Department spokesman, in reporting the occupation of the mosque in Saudi Arabia chose to remain silent on the details of this incident. It was announced in Washington that the Saudi Government, following this taking of hostages, has adopted strict security measures around the U.S. Embassy in Jidda.

Observers believe that the occupation of this mosque coincides with the new Islamic year and the beginning of the 15th century of Hijrat.

Khomeyni on Mecca Attack

LD211058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 21 November by Imam Khomeyni's office in Qom--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. According to reports received a group of armed people have attacked the blessed mosque in Mecca and the imam of the mosque has been shot. This act is contrary to Islamic principles and, in addition to the fact that the blessed mosque is a Muslim sanctuary, the great Mecca itself is likewise a sanctuary. It is clear that certain criminal hands are trying to split the Muslims and make Islamic revolutions look ugly. It is not farfetched to assume that this act has been perpetrated by the criminal American imperialism so that it can infiltrate the solid ranks of Muslims by such intrigues. Muslims should not cease to be alert; they should expect such foul acts by American imperialism and international Zionism. It would not be farfetched to assume that, as it has often indicated, Zionism intends to make the house of God [Mecca] vulnerable and create riots. Alertness of Muslims at this sensitive moment is extremely necessary and appropriate. Peace be upon virtuous worshippers.

[Signed] 21 November 1979.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD211302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Statement by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran "condemning the attack on the Al-Haram Mosque in Mecca"--read by announcer]

[Text] We were informed today that the Al-Haram Mosque in Mecca was attacked by a group who took a number of people as hostages. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly condemns this deed and stresses that the mosque is a sanctuary. To break the sanctity of the house of God is a despicable deed and is condemned by this government.

Apparently, Zionist and U.S. circles have tried to connect this act with Iran. It is necessary to remind you that this is not the first time that the hegemonists have tried to use events to their advantage.

The informed people of the world know that the enemies of the true progress and development of mankind use many such tricks.

GDR WILL REPORTEDLY PROVIDE FOOD SUPPLIES IF NECESSARY

JN211000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 21 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 21 Nov--The GDR has promised to meet Iran's needs for food supplies if Iran should become the target of what it described as an economic siege by the United States.

The GDR trade counsellor in Tehran, (Erhard Yeshert), said that the GDR and the other socialist countries will supply Iran with various food supplies, including wheat and rice.

POLITICAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TUNIS 20 NOVEMBER

LD202215 Tehran Domestic Service in Persain 1630 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A political delegation led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi left for Tunis today on behalf of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Council and the supervisor of the Foreign Ministry to describe the political positions of the Iranian Islamic revolution. The delegation, of which Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Seyyed Hadi Modarresi is a member, left for Tunis accompanied by Mr Hani al-Hasan, the PLO representative in Iran, to take part in the Arab summit conference in Tunis. Following the visit to Tunis, the delegation will visit Arab countries, the Persian Gulf region and probably certain European countries.

Foreign Minister Address

OW210622 Hong Kong AFP in English 0550 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran 21 Nov (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr called on African nations Tuesday to support Iran in its "fight against American imperialism."

He told a gathering here of African ambassadors to Iran: "Westerners hate all of us--you because of the colour of your skin, and us because we wouldn't surrender."

The "exploitation" of Iran and Africa were one and the same and "to the detriment of our people," he said. "You will never be free if you do not free yourselves," he added.

Mr Bani Sadr said the occupied United States Embassy in Tehran had been "a nest of spies" and that it had been attacked "not by a group, but by an entire people."

TEHRAN MAYOR SENDS MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON NABULUS MAYOR

JN192027 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The mayor of Tehran has sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, in which he expressed the Tehran citizens' anger and dissatisfaction with the aggressive Israeli Government's arrest of the Nabulus mayor. The Tehran mayor said that at the time when the Iranian people stand in one line against conspiracies and against U. S. imperialism, the conspiracy of arresting and deporting the Nabulus mayor angered and strongly dissatisfied the Iranian Muslim people in regard to Israel. He added that the Iranian Muslim people are confident that the Palestinian fighters' legitimate struggle based on the belief in God and the Islamic shari'ah will end in triumph over Israel.

AGREEMENT ON TRADE, CREDITS REACHED WITH PRC

LD192000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Following talks held in Beijing, Islamic Republic of Iran and the PRC trade representatives agreed to exchange goods worth approximately 1.08 billion rials during a 1-year period ending next November. On his return from Beijing the head of the Iranian delegation told our economic correspondent that the talks between Iran and China were held within the framework of the third session of the joint trade committee from 11 to 15 November, during which the volume of trade between the two countries was set at 540 million rials. He also added: During this meeting credits allocated for technical exchange between the two countries was increased from 200 million rials to 300 million rials.

NVOI ASKS FOR RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

TA202210 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 Nov 79 TA

[Summary] The release of some of the American hostages, which has been carried out on the order of Imam Khomeyni, has been welcomed with satisfaction. "The leaders of our homeland's revolution are searching for ways to resolve the problem, namely the release of the rest of the hostages. Also, for any Iranian who acts in the revolution's interests and its safeguarding, the release of all these hostages is imperative from two aspects: first, from the humanitarian aspect. This is a just statement of the imam, who says that the 38 million-strong nation of Iran is not terrorist. The struggle of this nation is a just struggle. [passage indistinct] "For this reason, the release of the hostages becomes a vital matter. The second reason for the necessity of this matter is the political aspect of this problem. The release of these individuals creates the possibility of ending the present tensions, and creates the basis for better clarifying our legitimate views and demands to world public opinion."

At present, even in the United States, some groups support our view. From what has been published in the newspapers, it has become obvious that Kissinger had requested that the shah be allowed into the United States. The question that is posed is: What is the reason for this request of Kissinger? The Americans themselves reply that before joining the Nixon administration, Kissinger was in the employ of the Rockefeller brothers, and even now he is in their employ. Rockefeller had close financial ties with the deposed shah. An important part of the shah's financial dealings were carried out through the Chase Manhattan Bank. [passage indistinct]

Imam Khomeyni has rightly said that we are not opposed to the American nation.

BAMDAD VIEWS NEW CABINET'S COMPOSITION

LD201631 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 18 Nov 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Cabinet Without a Prime Minister"]

[Text] On Friday, the first cabinet without a prime minister in Iran's political history was chosen and presented by the Revolution Council. Although the new ministers are not working under anyone called the prime minister, they will answer to the Revolution Council for their programs and responsibilities and will receive their orders from the Revolution Council as regards the running of their ministries. The composition of the new team of ministers is in itself of interest. While 11 ministers of the Bazargan cabinet have been allowed to remain at their posts, several new faces, unknown as regards political activity, have joined the cabinet. Several ministers have not yet been given ministers, while one minister Bani Sadr has been given charge of two sensitive and important ministries. In the new cabinet the post of assistant prime minister has been abolished, and the number of ministers of state without portfolio has been reduced to a minimum.

LAWYERS CLAIM DEMANDS FOR SHAH'S EXTRADITION ARE LEGAL

LD211027 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 15 Nov 79 p 1, 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "The bar association of Iran declares in statement: 'The demand for the return of the deposed shah is a principle recognized in international law'"]

[Text] In a statement published yesterday, the Bar Association of Iran carefully considered the legal aspect of the demand for the extradition of the deposed shah and declared that this demand had a basis in law.

The statement reads as follows: "As a specialist in legal authority, the Bar Association of Iran lays emphasis on the following:

"1. In accordance with the legal precepts of international law, the punishment of criminals is necessary for the safeguarding of communities and the preservation of the well-being of the human community. The extradition of criminals is given prominence in the ordinary laws or constitutions of civilized countries.

"2. The extradition of an accused or convicted person to the government in whose territory the crimes were committed is a recognized principle of international law.

"3. The extradition of criminals is governed by standards of etiquette and good will. This is recognized in international law and does not require the existence of a [formal] extradition agreement.

"4. There is no absolute right in international law and no requirement for a [formal] extradition agreement.

"5. There is no absolute right in international law to grant asylum, a fact which international legal authorities have stressed.

"6. The right to grant asylum must be exercised only for humane considerations and not for political reasons.

"7. No country has the right to admit non-political criminals, nor grant them asylum. This is the decision of the international courts, and it is confirmed by the universal declaration of human rights, section 2 article 14.

"8. By virtue of decisions of the international courts, a government to whom an application for asylum by a criminal is made may not decide as to the nature of the crimes in question.

"9. There is undeniable evidence that crimes committed by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi include the killing of individuals and mass slaying, torture, harassment, kidnaping, imprisonment and unlawful detention, embezzlement through bribery, deception and fraud, as defined in the penal laws of Iran and the United States, which are non-political crimes.

"10. Failure to return a criminal, or granting him asylum, is an infringement upon the national laws of the government requesting the extradition and is clear evidence of interference in the affairs of that government.

"Failure to extradite Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is therefore a clear breach of international law by the U.S. Government and constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Iran by that country. In condemning this conduct, which runs counter to the recognized principles of international law and the ideals enshrined in the declaration of human rights, we ask the American Bar Association, all judges and jurists in your country, and legal circles all over the world to strongly condemn this unlawful and immoral act by the U.S. Government and bring their spiritual influence to bear for the shah's extradition so that international justice may be done within the law.

"We also ask Egyptian lawyers, judges and other esteemed jurists to strongly oppose the unlawful deceptions of the Egyptian regime in offering sanctuary to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

"We ask all jurists and concerned people in the world to extend their sincere support for our nation's demand, which is only that international laws and the preservation of right and justice be upheld. It is the duty of the Bar Association of Iran to mobilize all its moral and professional facilities and those of the legal community in Iran for the attainment of the legal and lawful aims of the people of this country.

U.S. CONSULATE IN SHIRAZ TO BECOME 'PALESTINE HOUSE'

LD201321 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "The American Consulate in Shiraz To Become Palestine House"]

[Text] Members of the society of Muslim students of Shiraz University have issued a statement which refers to the zenith of the struggles of the nation of Iran against the imperialism of the world-consuming West and the need for the prolongation of the Islamic revolution of Iran. It proposes that the American Consulate in Shiraz be turned into Palestine House.

The statement contained the following remarks: "Since the imam has several times emphasized closer relations with the Palestinian revolutionaries and [the need to] support them, the American Consulate in Shiraz will henceforth be known as Palestine House and will be the center of the revolutionary activities of our Palestinian brothers, thus proclaiming the lack of division between us in the revolution and showing the unity of the region's people in the face of American imperialism and usurping zionism. We ask all progressive revolutionary groups and in particular Muslim revolutionary forces to show their approval of this proposal in whatever manner they deem expedient so that we may in the near future witness Palestinian activity in Shiraz.

BAKHTIAR NOTES 'DISAPPOINTMENT' AMONG KHOMEYNI FOLLOWERS

LD210953 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Nov 79 p 8 LD

["R.D." report: "Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar: Iran is no Longer an Organized Nation"]

[Excerpts] Although Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar's conference-debate organized for the Mengen Association at Paris' Arts and Crafts Club on 15 November was called "Iran's economic development and future," the former prime minister devoted much time to the past. He attributed the inexorable rise of Imam Khomeyni, whom he calls Iran's "fuhrer," to the "political void" created by the shah.

The former prime minister describes the regime "horrid" because of its brutality and in certain respects as "worse than its predecessor."

"Many people," he said, "have been disappointed, even among Khomeyni's followers and among those who became fascinated by him on his return to Iran. True, the National Front did not rise to the occasion and its leaders deemed it fit to submit to Khomeyni. I believed that it would wait until the storm blew over and then close ranks. The opposition is now disorganized."

"It must first rebuild its forces in order to attack Khomeyni from the outside and from within. Outside the country I make speeches and I send cassettes home. I have been asked why I do not form a government-in-exile but this would create a problem for the French Government. It is necessary to unite all Iranians on the basis of a minimum program for national independence, freedom and economic progress and, especially, restore their dignity to them."

ARAB RELATIONS ANALYZED IN WAKE OF EMBASSY TAKEOVER

LD201431 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Nov 79 p 5 LD

['Irfan Nizam ad-Din article: "The Arabs and Iran"]

[Text] It was only logical that Iran should ask the Arab states to support it in its present tribulation and that the Arabs should sympathize with the Iranians on the basis of religious and historical ties, common fate and mutual interests.

The Arabs did not conceal their welcome for Imam Khomeyni's revolution when it erupted. In it they saw the beginning of fruitful cooperation leading to the strengthening of the Arab position and the mobilization of important forces in the continuing battle with the Zionist enemy for the liberation of the Islamic holy places and the recovery of the occupied territories. Despite many apprehensions, we found the Arabs immediately extending their hand to clasp the Iranian hand and sending strong signals from most Arab capitals to Tehran calling for a new beginning and for immediate contacts to establish a joint Arab-Iranian stand. We also found Syria, the PLO and other Arab parties hastening to use their good offices between Iran and some Gulf states when some irresponsible actions caused confusion and misunderstanding in the area. They did so on the basis of a national stand that would put Iran and the Arabs on a common footing vis-a-vis all foreign powers.

The new Iranian leaders are now accusing the Arab states of not supporting their stand in their battle with the United States. Abolhasan Bani Sadr, the official in charge of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, has said that this Arab stance has come as a surprise to him.

In principle and from a purely Iranian standpoint, Bani Sadr could be right, but the situation would change if one pondered the Arab viewpoint, studied the reasons and justifications objectively and with neutrality and sympathized with the two positions.

What is the Arabs' reply to the Iranian accusations?

1. Despite the change of regime, the previous apprehensions in dealing with Iran have persisted although they have now assumed different forms, including a sectarian form.

2. The same applies to the Iranian officials' method of dealing with the Arab states. The Arabs hated the shah because he was arrogant and attempted to intimidate and threaten them and appointed himself guardian of one of the richest and most vital Arab areas. At times he was the policeman of the Gulf, and at other times he was responsible for the Gulf's security. He threatened to occupy Bahrain and actually occupied three Arab islands--the Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa.

Despite claims by the Iranian regime that it has no territorial ambitions, some of its members have contributed to the revival of these apprehensions by using vituperative methods and launching campaigns of accusation and threats against neighboring Arab states with or without reason.

3. Regarding the question of getting the shah back, the Arab states regard this matter as an internal affair in which they have no right or wish to interfere or adopt a specific stand. The matter concerns the Iranian people and their trusted leaders, who alone have the right to decide and choose the way for achieving their objective.

4. This also applies to the crisis involving the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and the detention of hostages. This question concerns bilateral relations between the United States and Iran. As the Arab states' stand came as a surprise to Bani Sadr, so the embassy operation came as a surprise to the Arab states. Had there been Iranian-Arab consultations, ways of coordination could have been agreed upon or ways of getting out of the present crisis could have been found, and the dangers now threatening the Gulf area would have been checked.

Although the operation falls within the framework of diplomacy and international law, no state belonging to the international community can adopt an open stand regarding it.

5. Regarding the aftermath of the operation in oil and financial terms, the Arab states have expressed their opposition to the U.S. decision to freeze Iranian assets, considering it "a serious precedent." Current Arab contacts aim at solving this problem in favor of Iran. The PLO is exerting enormous efforts to unify the Arab and Iranian positions and prevent the deterioration of relations between them.

Were it not for the hostages, it would have been possible to expect a firmer and more decisive Arab stance toward the United States.

What is now urgently required is an Arab-Iranian dialog on the various current issues to eliminate all the negative aspects, protect the mutual interests of the two sides and provide confidence and good intentions. In this manner, there will be no more complaints and either side is reassured that the other will not spring a surprise on it.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL SAYS MISSION TO KORDESTAN 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD162026 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Council, commenting on the Kordestan peace talks, said the talks held between the goodwill mission and Kordestan's religious and political leaders was successful and the goodwill mission will be dispatched to Kordestan whenever it was felt necessary.

Khomeyni Message to Kurds

LD171806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

["Message" issued by Imam Khomeyni "after the special mission to Kordestan submitted its report," read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to the Kurdish sisters and brothers who stopped the traitors' plot against the country through your loyalty to Islam and the Islamic republic. The reports submitted by the special mission were based as expected on statements from the Kurdish brothers and sisters who have never considered themselves divorced from Islam and Iran. Whatever has been attributed to them by ill-wishers is nothing but [word indistinct] and instigation.

I must now point out certain things to you Kurdish brothers, sisters and other brothers:

1. Under the present sensitive circumstances, when our nation is confronting the plunderers, led by America, when it has risen to restore its rights and regain the colossal resources which Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has plundered, as well as putting this criminal on trial; when all the strata of the nation unanimously support this vital matter, our Kurdish brothers and sisters, wherever they are, must give top priority to this matter and join other brothers and sisters. They must prevent any differences created by the ill-wishers in a decisive manner.

My brothers, any difference created today serves America and the aliens. It is they who take advantage of our differences, wanting to enslave us. Rise, advise the plotters, and should they refuse to comply, drive them away and expel them from your regions or arrest them and hand them over to the government authorities.

2. I and the entire nation are aware of the oppression inflicted upon you Kurdish brothers under the despotic regime. We are aware of the discriminations against you, done contrary to Islam. However, you must remember that it was not only you, Brothers, who were subjected to repression and oppression; other brothers, the Turks, [word indistinct] Arabs, Baluchi and Fars and Turkmen, too, have shared them, all being deprived of what you were deprived of. If you consider the slum dwellers of Tehran, you will see that they are the most deprived. I also know that during the period of the provisional government, things were not done as you and the nation wished it; however, again, you must remember, that all your brothers shared this as well; for the provisional government was doing its best to attend to things. Yet, there is so much chaos that more time is needed. I hope that things will be done for your comfort as well as that of the nation.

3. You know that reconstruction and development are difficult or impossible under a chaotic and insecure atmosphere. You dear brothers must try to maintain peace; you must remember that it is only under peaceful conditions that things will improve. Such things are in your interests as well as in the interests of Islam and the Muslims.

4. I call on the special mission to continue its negotiations with complete good will and contact religious, political and national figures, as well as other classes, so that their demands, which are ours as well, are desirably met. Thus peace and security, the biggest divine blessings, may be established in the region, so that you Kurdish brothers may live in peace side by side with other brothers and sisters, and the aliens' greed may be eliminated forever from our homeland.

5. The great Islam condemns all types of discriminations; it does not consider any special privileges for any group. Virtue and commitment to Islam are the only values of human generosity. Under Islam and the Islamic republic the rights to administer internal and local matters and to eliminate any cultural, economic and political discrimination belong to all classes of the nation. This also includes our Kurdish brothers, and the Islamic Republic Government is committed and duty bound to do this for them in the shortest possible time. Laws and regulations governing these will, God willing, be introduced in the near future.

6. Once again I draw the attention of the great ulema, the eminent religious figures, the intellectuals as well as those of other dear brothers throughout Iran to Iran's sensitive position today, as well as the positions taken by the enemies of the homeland and Islam against the dear nation. I also refer to the all-embracing measures taken by them in order to crush the Islamic movement and the honorable nationa and reinstate the all-encompassing domination over our Islamic country. Is not your servant's humble request at this time appropriate, a servant who is spending the last days of his life?

My sisters and brothers, I stretch my hand to you, and in all humility beg of you for the sake of God, Islam and the country to do your utmost to save the country. I ask you to take aim at the enemies of humanity, led by America, instead of turning your weapons, namely your pens and expressions and machineguns, against each other.

My God, I have done my duty, by giving advice to the nation, as much as I could. You Almighty God, bless our nation's hearts with fraternal solidarity, through your eternal might. My warm greetings to the noble nation and the Kurdish brothers. God bless you all.

[signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni 17 November 1979.

Comments on Khomeyni's Message

LD171814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] At a meeting with the reporter of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight, Daryush Foruhar, a member of the Kordestan special mission referring to the message sent by Imam Khomeyni to the Kurdish compatriots, said: Imam Khomeyni's [word indistinct] and emotional message addressed to the Kurdish sisters and brothers, can be immensely beneficial, since in this message, our Kurdish compatriots have been assured that their demands will be attended to with speed and care. He added: This message provides the necessary legal guarantee for the protection of the rights due to the people of Kordestan and other areas of Iran. Daryush Foruhar added: In my opinion, the assurances given to the Kurdish brothers and sisters in this message, considering the fact that the nation of Iran is involved in a great anti-imperialist struggle, provides an opportunity for the Kurdish political and religious leaders and also the strata and organizations that are trying to fulfill the demands of the Kurdish people to show their good will, and with the knowledge of the situation that I have, I am sure that they will use this opportunity.

Finally, Daryush Foruhar said: When the report of the special mission was submitted to Imam Khomeyni, it was decided that this mission should continue its work. The manner of these discussions will depend on the [word indistinct] in the way of our work.

Kurdish Leader Supports Khomeyni

JN191559 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Mas'ud Barzani, leader of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, has sent a cable to the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution congratulating him on the cease-fire agreement and on the continued talks to reach a peaceful and democratic solution to the Kurdish problem and the recognition of the Kurds' legitimate rights [words indistinct]. Barzani stressed that [word indistinct] and the peaceful solution is a great achievement for the Islamic Revolution, the Kurds in Iran and all the national and democratic forces in Iran and all the national and liberation movements in the Middle East and the world.

Mas'ud Barzani declared his total support for the just struggle launched by the Islamic Republic against U. S. imperialist and Zionist conspiracies.

MAZANDARAN PROVINCE GOVERNOR GENERAL APPOINTED

LD171534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The interior ministry spokesman has announced: (Abdol 'Ali Moffahesh) has been appointed governor general of Mazandaran Province, and (Mostafa Mirfaqih) as political and social deputy of the Interior Ministry. Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry, made these appointments today.

BANDAR ABBAS PROSECUTOR WARNS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD182022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The office of the Islamic revolution prosecutor of Bandar Abbas in a statement denouncing the plots of Eastern and Western superpowers and those of their domestic puppets who daily resort to counterrevolutionary measures under empty and hollow excuses and who engage in staging senseless demonstrations and sit-ins, strongly warned the leaders of these demonstrations and sit-ins to desist from these subversive acts, these demagogical measures and these counterrevolutionary activities and to return to the nation's embrace. The statement by the Office of the Islamic Revolution Prosecutor of Bandar Abbas further says that if they do not heed the warning, no excuses will be accepted from them and, relying upon Almighty God and the wrath of the Muslim nation, they will be severely punished and receive the consequences of their counterrevolutionary behavior.

FOUR SABOTEURS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED IN KERMANSHAH

GF190843 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 18 Nov 79 GF

[Text] [Words indistinct] according to reports from our correspondents regarding the incident in Kermanshah, four saboteurs have been arrested by gendarmerie personnel. As a result of explosion of one of the bombs, an oil pipe caughtfire, and to prevent the fire from spreading, the pipe was sealed off. The fire was brought under control by fire fighters and law enforcement personnel.

According to investigations made of the saboteurs, they had also been planning to destroy a bridge in Dezful.

SHARI'AT-MADARI OBJECTS TO 'MISUSE' OF HIS NAME ABROAD

LD200911 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 12 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report on Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari undated interview with "Japanese newspaper MAINICHI": "Groups Should Not Use My Name For Their Own Nefarious Purposes"]

[Excerpt] [Question] According to reports, disquieting events are still occurring in Kordestan. How, in your view, can these clashes be avoided and difficulties solved?

[Answer] The government has now come round to the proposal which I made long ago, which was that the Kordestan issue must be settled peacefully and through negotiations. The government delegation in Kordestan is now engaged in such talks on the basis of mutual understanding and the quest for a solution to the difficulties, and we hope that these talks will reach a favorable conclusion.

[Question] Shahpur Bakhtiar has gathered a group around himself and has begun to engage in activities against the Government of Iran. To what extent, in your view, will this opposition be effective?

[Answer] I do not know much about this person, but every so often the newspapers in Iran carry something about him. I believe that any move, whether at home or abroad, aimed at undermining or weakening the Islamic Government of Iran for which the majority of people voted, is to be repudiated and can under no circumstances be accepted. I have heard that in an interview or article my name was mentioned: My advice to his and other groups, particularly those abroad, is not to misuse by name for their own nefarious purposes or mention me in publications, articles, interviews and discussions. They should not make my name a vehicle with which to present vain schemes and ideas.

KERMANSHAHAN GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES STRENGTHENING OF BORDER

LD210939 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 15 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unnamed correspondent report: "The Governor-General Of Kermanshahan: 'Kermanshahan Border Posts To Be Strengthened'"]

[Excerpt] In a discussion with an ETTELA'AT correspondent, Kermanshahan Governor-General Mohammad Sepehripur announced that the border posts of the province were to be strengthened.

The decision was taken following the recent attacks on the areas of Javanrud and the Pataq post in which five persons were martyred and one of the attackers was killed.

Armed Individuals Patrol Roads

LD210945 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Nov 79 p 16 LD

[Unattributed report: "Governor of Marivan: 'The Marivan-Sanandaj Road Is Controlled by Armed Individuals'"]

[Text] Marivan Governor Dr Mehr-Asa, who is in Sanandaj in connection with certain problems of the Marivan region, speaking of conditions in the region and about the main highways and smaller roads said: "The city of Marivan is quiet but in the surrounding areas there are various kinds of disturbance."

The governor of Marivan also told a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: "The road between Marivan and Sanandaj, and the second road which crosses the river at Sarv-Abad is controlled by armed individuals, and every car which travels to Marivan or returns to Sanandaj is searched and passengers are subjected to a rigorous interrogation by these armed individuals.

Eight Persons Executed

LD201213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Last night the death sentences issued by the Kermanshah Islamic revolution court for eight persons who had been convicted of waging war against God were carried out in the (Bizemabad) Prison in that city.

The eight who were found guilty--considering the contents of their files, the complaints and testimonies--of armed robbery and being accessories to two murders were: Sohrab, Faramarz and (Qasem) Maleki, (Morad Qasem) Rashidi, Osman, Hamid and Mostafa Amini and (Fareq) Heydari.

Clash in Khuzestan

JN211050 Bagdad INA in Arabic 1014 GMT 21 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 21 November--A number of persons were injured in a clash between citizens and a group of proregime Iranian students in the agriculture college in Ahvaz.

The Tehran newspaper BAMDAD today reports that the clash broke out when the mothers of two political prisoners addressed a group of Arab citizens and students.

The group tried to arrest and try the two women when the citizens objected and a clash ensued.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN CHAIRS MEETING OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION COMMISSION

ID202335 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 Nov 79 ID

[Text] The third meeting of the draft constitution commission was chaired by the brave commander of the Sawr Revolution, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, the secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, and the chairman of the commission for Afghanistan's draft constitution, at 1000 in the Golkhanah palace of the People's House.

The commander of the Sawr Revolution and the initiator of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] draft constitution was applauded as he entered the Golkhanah palace of the People's House by the members of the commission and the observing guests of the meeting.

After the national anthem, Comrade Hafizollah Amin opened the third meeting of the commission. He gave a scholarly and revolutionary speech, saying: I am proud that a climate has been created in Afghanistan so that you the real representatives of toiling strata of Afghanistan and you, the real implementors of those hopes a.. [word indistinct] and colleagues, have the opportunity in a democratic and free climate to compile the constitution for the future destiny of the toiling people of Afghanistan.

After the inaugurating speech of Comrade Amin, the chairman of the working committee and chairman of the executive committee for the DRA draft constitution submitted reports of the activities of the related committees to the commission and gave their explanations, details of which were broadcast by Afghanistan radio and television at 1430 GMT today.

The secretariat of the commission for the draft constitution added that 'Abdol Hakim Shara'i, the minister of justice, the chairman of the executive committee [words indistinct] and the committee for arranging the political features of society [word indistinct] and the compilation of the constitution in the course of forwarding his report on the committee's activities to the commission explained that [words indistinct] and the foreword to the constitution was also part of the work of this committee. As Comrade Amin proposed in his Khalqi message of 17 August 1979 on the compilation of the DRA constitution, and in his inaugural speech, pointed to the start of the commission's work on the main features of the DRA constitution which he put at the discretion of the commission's members. The committee for the political arrangement of the [word indistinct] considered it necessary to ask him to write the foreword to this historical document as a general guide to all the chapters of the constitution in his own words, and also to accept the trouble of arranging [word indistinct] general and the structure of the DRA constitution.

In view of the fact that the brave commander of the Sawr Revolution, despite his busy timetable, has agreed to write the preface and the [word indistinct] general arrangement for the constitution, the members of the committee thank him heartily.

The chairman of the executive committee, in submitting the report of his committee, explained that in the past month, 26,015 of our toiling people (?including) toilers, workers, progressive intellectuals and other compatriots have submitted their views and comments to the secretariat of the DRA commission for the draft constitution with particular sincerity and interest, (?which include prominant and important points).

At today's meeting the proposal of the executive committee regarding the (?casting) of Part One, Section Four of the regulations governing the activities of the DRA commission for the draft constitution and committees related to it, was approved unanimously. The DRA draft constitution commission chaired by Comrade Amin, in persuading even more people to take part in compiling the constitution, approved and passed the following resolution:

The PDPA should issue instructions to all party and Khalqi organs so that throughout the country arrangements could be made for the country's toilers to take part in the drafting the DRA constitution. Meanwhile, the commission should inform our toilers that they should send their views and comments with haste, especially after the publication of the draft constitution, to the commission's secretariat;

The DRA Government should instruct all institutions and enterprises to continue their cooperation, and interest in this respect, so that they can help the commission with their views, and appropriate measures could be taken, so that the draft constitution after publication can be assessed in unity and in a revolutionary spirit, and to send the results of their research, investigations and studies to the commission;

The secretariat of the draft constitution of the DRA should make arrangements so that it can be in touch with responsible organs of the PDPA, Khalqi organizations and the DRA Government so that all the views, information and proposals it receives can be sorted out and passed on to its related committees. The secretariat should be in touch with the Ministry of Culture and Information so that publicity organs of the country, in helping the commission for the draft constitution, may make an effective part. Radio and television can play a big part;

The secretariat of the draft constitution reports at the end of the commission's meeting that Comrade Hafizollah Amin made a scholarly and revolutionary speech which was broadcast before the 1430 GMT newscast on radio and television.

According to the report of the secretariat for the draft constitution, at today's meeting (?ambassadors) of some of the friendly countries and members of the Afro-Asian solidarity committee were also present as observers. Members of the draft constitution and observing guests later took part in the party which was given by Comrade Amin at the People's House.

BANGLADESH

JOINT RIVER COMMISSION TO DEMOLISH MUHARI RIVER SPURS

BK201727 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission [JRC] has decided to demolish all constructions on the Muhari capable of deflecting the river's course. At the end of the 4-day meeting the leaders of both the delegations told newsmen in Dacca today that the demolition will be completed by the 15th of next month and the joint expert level committee on the border rivers will undertake inspection at the Belonia site on the 17th of next month.

The two sides agreed that all works like spurs and (?dams) construction in violation of the 1974 agreement and the decision of the expert level joint committee on border in March this year will be demolished. The two countries also agreed that specific works like [word indistinct] for maintenance of river banks will continue to exist there.

The joint decision said that the joint committee on the border rivers will meet at Belonia to recommend measures as to how the Muhari course could be stabilized.

The Joint River Commission also discussed the question of approaching Nepal for augmenting the dry season Ganges flow, the abnormal fall of the Ganges level, the Kusiyara question, the Tista [River] sharing and the border river question in general. Replying to a question on the matter of approaching Nepal, Mr Prakash [Indian minister of agriculture and irrigation] said that the reports submitted by both sides to the joint experts level committee on the issue were considered at the meeting. At this point the Bangladesh team leader said that direction has already been given to the joint experts level committee to sit again and reconcile different opinions before the next JRC meeting.

On the sharing of the water of Tista, Mr Prakash said the two countries agreed in principle at the previous ministerial meeting of JRC to share the waters of the Tista.

On the Kusiyara question the commission decided that the expert level committee on border rivers will meet at Karimganj on the 30th of this month to assess how much of the dismantling work of the Indian [words indistinct] on the river had been completed and how much remained to be demolished. The two sides also discussed the abnormal fall in the Ganges waters this season and decided to take up a joint study on the hydrometeorological data. The report of the study is to be submitted before 31st of January next.

The separate agreements on the border and the river issue were signed by the deputy prime minister, Mr Maudud Ahmed, and the Indian irrigation minister, Choudhry Bramh Prakash. The two leaders discussed the border issues at separate meetings and a joint statement has been issued expressing the desire to take all possible steps to insure that the cause of tension at Muharichar was removed. The agreed statements on the border situation read out by the Indian team leader, Mr Prakash, said both the countries will take all possible steps to insure that the causes of irritation are removed and such incidents do not recur. The two governments will continue to be in touch with each other to strengthen the existing relations in the mutual interest of the two countries, he added.

The Indian minister and his team were seen off at the airport by the deputy prime minister Mr Maudud Ahmed.

INDIA

AGRICULTURE MINISTER STATEMENT ON SOLVING BORDER PROBLEM

BK201255 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] India and Bangladesh have decided to take all possible steps to understand each other's position regarding the border incidents near Muharichar area in Tripura and remove the cause of irritation. This was disclosed by the union agriculture minister, Mr Brahm Prakash, in New Delhi today on his return from Dacca as the leader of the Indian delegation for the India-Bangladesh Joint River Commission.

In a joint press statement, both the countries have decided to remain in touch with each other so that such incidents do not recur. The statement also says that it is the common desire of both the governments to strengthen the existing good relations inthe mutual interest of the two countries.

Mr Brahm Prakash said that he had met the Bangladesh president, Mr Ziaur Rahman, for nearly 40 minutes and impressed upon him that both the countries should not resort to firing at the border. Mr Ziaur Rahman is reported to have said that such things should not come up in the way of friendship between the two countries.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS INVESTIGATION OF CIA-INFORMER CASE

BK201301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr Chavan, has disclosed that the probe into the allegations of CIA links of the former minister in Mrs Gandhi's cabinet has already begun. He said that whole aspects of the question should be inquired into as suspicion has been raised. Mr Chavan was answering questions at a luncheon meeting at the Press Club of India in New Delhi today.

Denying any move to postpone elections, Mr Chavan said that he is confident that the two problems of seat adjustments and a common manifesto with the Lok Dal will be sorted out. He reiterated his view that no party will secure a majority in the coming Lok Sabha polls. Mr Chavan said he is in favor of the Congress Party having adjustments with the noncommunal elements of the Janata Party in some states. His party would approximately field 200 candidates in various states. He denied having said that the Congress will contest all the seats in Maharashtra.

MRS GANDHI ASKED TO IDENTIFY CIA LINK IN CABINET

BK201302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Congress leader, Mr Chandrajit Yadev, has said that in all fairness to the country, Mrs Gandhi must name the minister in her cabinet who had worked as a CIA agent. Talking to newsmen in Lucknow today, he said the person who had been the prime minister should not take such an important issue lightly.

TIMES OF INDIA CONDEMNS IRANIAN OCCUPATION OF EMBASSY

BK191235 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 79 p 8 BK

[Editorial: "Still Held Hostage]

[Text] By continuing to hold some 100 hostages, including 60 Americans, in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the Khomeyni government is defying international opinion which has clearly expressed itself in favour of their immediate release. Instead of being reasonable about this, the Khomeyni-led Revolutionary Council, acting through its instrument, the mob in Tehran, is determined to do a deal setting the hostages free in return for having the ailing shah returned to Iran by the U.S. Government. In an attempt to couch such unfeeling barter in acceptable terms, the Iranian foreign affairs supervisor, Mr. Abolhassan Sadr has guaranteed that the shah will be given an open and fair trial. In view of the violent passions which the shah's presence in the United States has aroused in Iran and in view of the rough-and-ready justice that has been meted out to hundreds of Iranians by the local Komiteh since the February revolution, such a guarantee can hardly be taken at face value. Even if it could, the real point is that international relations cannot be conducted on such a basis. Nations, however aggrieved, cannot seize other nations' citizens and demand that their government act in a particular way. It would have been a somewhat different matter if the crowd in Tehran were acting at tis own behest. In fact, it is acting under "official" direction.

The longer the hostages are held and the more intransigent the Iranian "Government" becomes, the worse the short- and long-term consequences of its wholly unprovoked confrontation with the U.S. administration will be. With the Americans deciding not to buy Iranian oil, the Khomeyni council has lost its strongest card. In response to the outrage within the United States that the seizure of the embassy has provoked, the American administration is cracking down on some 50,000 Iranian students in the United States and may deport those guilty of even minor violations of the law which might, in normal times, have been overlooked.

Since the Iranian Armed Forces are largely American-equipped, any U.S. cut in arms supplies, especially spares, would soon put these forces in a bad way. From the American standpoint, the manner in which the nation has rallied behind the president, perhaps for the first time since the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, may be good for U.S. morale and even better for Mr. Carter's electoral prospects. On the other hand, it does not say much for American political sagacity or intelligence-gathering that it should have maintained so large a mission in the capital of a country in deep, protracted and manifest turmoil and that, in view of the pronounced anti-Americanism of the anti-shah movement, it should not have expected some such thing as has now occurred to take place. Did the Americans really believe they could do a roaring trade in the normal way with a country in a state of near-total anarchy? The size of their mission suggests that they did think so. Evidently, they did not know or they underestimated the nature of the turbulence in Iran. To their sorrow, it has now overwhelmed them.

FORMER ENVOY TO PRC TAKES OVER AS FOREIGN SECRETARY

BK191511 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1443 GMT 19 Nov 79 BK

[Text] R.D. Sathe, a senior officer of the Foreign Service, on November 19 took over as foreign secretary in place of Jagat Mehta who has proceeded on leave, reports PTI [Press Trust of India].

The 57-year old Sathe returned to New Delhi on November 18 from Beijing where he was Indian ambassador for a year. He has also served as ambassador at Tehran and Paris during his long and varied career.

Sathe who, would have normally retired in April 1980 eighty, has been given a 2-year extension till April 30, 1982.

NEPAL

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH PRC BEGIN

BK201634 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Official talks between Nepal and China were held in Katmandu today. Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi led the Nepalese side to the talks while the Chinese Foreign Minister, Huang Hua, headed the Chinese team. Royal, Nepalese ambassador to China, Yadu Nath Khanal, the foreign secretary and the Chinese envoy to Nepal, Peng Guangwei, also participated in the talks.

Talking to the press after the 2-hour long talks, Mr Shahi said that the talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. Various topics of bilateral and international interest were discussed at the talks, Mr Shahi said.

Earlier today Huang Hua was accorded a warm welcome at Tribhuvan international airport this morning when he arrived in Katmandu on a 5-day official visit to Nepal at the friendly invitation of Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi. Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi welcomed his Chinese counterpart at the airport. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited the martyrs memorial today and laid the wreath at the (?memorial).

Boundary Protocol Signed

BK201639 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Nepal and China today signed the boundary protocol and the attached maps. The foreign minister, K.B. Shahi, and the foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, Huang Hua, on behalf of their respective governments signed today the protocol and attached maps at the Foreign Ministry meeting hall.

According to the press release issued after the protocol signing ceremony, the joint inspection committee in accordance with the results of present joint inspection had drawn up maps and (?erecting pillars) showing the boundary line between the two countries. It has also drafted the protocol between his majesty's government of Nepal and the government of the People's Republic of China based on the first joint inspection of the Nepal-China boundary, the press release added.

His majesty's government of Nepal and the government of the People's Republic of China expressed their mutual satisfaction in the result of the joint inspection work. The two governments have reiterated their conviction that Nepal-China boundary protocol is a good example of friendship and peaceful coexistence between the two neighboring countries.

His majesty's government of Nepal and the government of the People's Republic of China through mutual consultations had formed a joint boundary inspection committee in May 1977 with a view to inspecting jointly the condition of the boundary pillars along the Nepal-China boundary, prepare a [words indistinct] boundary pillars. The joint inspection committee was also entrusted with the task of preparing the boundary maps of Nepal and China in a correct manner. The Nepal-China boundary joint inspection committee had completed the task in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. It took 1 and 1/2 years for the joint inspection committee to fulfill its assigned duty. For the purpose of the joint construction of boundary markers, and the repair and reconstruction of the damaged ones, both sides of the joint inspection committee had discussed everything in the field. The Nepalese and the Chinese officials [word indistinct] conducted joint inspection of the whole boundary markers and repaired the damaged ones.

Later talking to newsmen, Huang Hua said the boundary line between Nepal and China has been a peaceful and friendly line for all time. The result of the joint inspection teams had been (?satisfying), Mr Hua said, and added that the team had achieved success through efforts made by their governments, foreign ministries, other ministries, personnel of the two countries in a spirit of friendship and cooperation.

Answering a question whether the boundary between the two countries had been settled finally, he said the Nepal-China boundary was in fact settled long back. This time the purpose was the marking of the line in certain sections of the boundary where accurate mapping has not been carried out, Huang Hua added. Huang Hua in response to a question expressed the hope the boundary question between India and China will be settled some day.

PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT HAQ DESCRIBES SAUDI SITUATION AS 'SAD'

BK211017 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has described the situation at Khan al-K[illegible]bah [Great Mosque of Mecca] as extremely sad and has urged the people to pray to God almighty to bestow his blessings and mercy on the Muslim world.

Addressing a huge wayside gathering at a market place in Rawalpindi this afternoon, the president asked the people not to feel worry because almighty God himself would protect the Khan al-ka'bah. It was, however a very difficult time for them and they must pray to the almighty for successful deliverance from this situation.

Karachi Radio Announcement

BK211109 [Editorial Report BK] Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu at 1050 GMT on 21 November announces: "Radio Pakistan. Listen to an important announcement. A short while ago the Saudi Embassy in Islamabad released a statement of Saudi Arabia's Interior Ministry. The statement says a group of renegades seized the opportunity of dawn prayers on Tuesday to infiltrate the Holy Mosque with some weapons and ammunition.

"The group presented one person to the people present in the Holy Mosque to offer prayers, claiming that he was the expected prophet. They called on the Muslims in the Holy Mosque to acknowledge him in this capacity, under pressure of the arms they were carrying. In accordance with the religious decree of all the religious scholars, the concerned authorities have taken measures to protect the lives of the Muslims who are inside the Holy Mosque and to bring the situation under control. The Saudi Interior Ministry will issue a detailed statement in this connection and on further (?action) at a later stage. As far as the matter of disruption of communications from Saudi Arabia to the outside world was concerned, it was due to some other reasons which are not related to this incident."

Reaction of Populace

LD211136 Karachi Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] News of seizure of Khan al-Ka'bah (mosque in Mecca) has sent waves of widespread resentment and grief throughout the country. People were shocked to hear the news over radio and many people broke down in tears. Shops have been closed down as a mark of people's indignation and resentment against the seizure of Khan al-Ka'bah. Processions were also (?taken out) in some cities to protest against the incident.

AFP REPORTS MOB ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY IN ISLAMABAD

NC211213 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 21 (AFP)--One person was reported killed and a Marine guard injured when a mob of more than a thousand students stormed and set fire to the United States Embassy here today.

The U.S. information centre and library in neighbouring Rawalpindi and the consulate in the Punjab capital of Lahore were also set on fire and the Rawalpindi offices of the American Express Banking Corporation damaged.

Witnessess blamed the attacks on rumours that yesterday's takeover of the Al-Haram Mosque in the Muslim holy city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia, was the result of a "conspiracy of Israelis and Americans."

The Islamabad embassy was surrounded by police and a small detachment of the army in combat uniform also arrived on the scene. But they apparently had no orders to intervene and the embassy compoun seemed to have been abandoned to the mob, some of which were seen inside with firearms and sticks. Reinforcing waves of students in buses were converging on the burning building, and no firemen were in evidence.

There was no immediate indication of the fate of embassy staff but an unconfirmed report from diplomatic sources said that one person had died. A Marine seen throwing teargas grenades from a roof was later taken away on a stretcher with a wound in his chest.

At the information centre [in Rawalpindi] all the staff were said to have escaped before the attack.

The scene at the embassy appeared to conflict with information reaching the State Department in Washington, which indicated that the attackers had been repulsed and police and troops were dispersing the demonstrators. The State Department also saw no link between the attacks and the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran or the takeover of the mosque in Mecca.

Shops and business centres were closed all over Pakistan in protest over the mosque incident and demonstrators paraded in the streets in Karachi. Pakistan radio said that about 300 Pakistanis were prisoners in the mosque.

Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq expressed his concern over events in Mecca and said he would make a nationwide broadcast tonight.

Further Details

JN211024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 21 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 21 November--Demonstrators in the Pakistani capital set the U.S. Embassy here on fire today. The INA correspondent says that the embassy is now in flames and that columns of smoke could be seen from a great distance. The INA correspondent saw U.S. diplomats running outside the embassy. Groups of students marched from (Al-Qa'id al-'Azam) University to the U.S. Embassy, shouting anti-United States and anti-Zionist slogans.

The demonstration began following a broadcast on Pakistan Radio reporting the incident at the Holy Mosque [in Mecca]. There was confusion in the streets of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Groups of citizens ran in the streets shouting "Down With Carter! Down With the United States! Down With Zionism!"

Pakistani President Haq cancelled a tour of Rawalpindi that he had begun this morning and returned immediately to his office at the presidential palace.

The correspondent says that the markets in Rawalpindi and Islamabad have been completely closed, while other groups of citizens tried to set the American center in Rawalpindi on fire. A number of cars belonging to U.S. diplomats in Islamabad were destroyed.

Pakistani students also set fire to the Canadian Embassy building, which lies near the U.S. Embassy, it was learned. There is no information about this matter.

Staff Seeks Refuge in Basement

NC211330 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT 21 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 21 (AFP)--The staff of about 60 have taken refuge in the basement of the United States Embassy, which is still in flames being sacked by thousands of students, according to diplomatic sources here.

Troops and police had not intervened three hours after the start of the anti-American demonstration, the sources added. Pakistani ruler General Ziaul Haq was said to have assured diplomats that troops had been rushed to the scene, but none had arrived by 17:30 hours. (12:30 GMT).

Helicopters circling over the embassy landed on the roof amid smoke, witnesses said.

KARACHI RADIO REPORTS DEMONSTRATORS SET FIRE TO U.S. EMBASSY

BK211509 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1505 GMT 21 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Protest demonstrations were held throughout the country and in Azad Kashmir as a mark of resentment and indignation against the seizure of the Holy Mosque [in Mecca]. An angry mob in Islamabad set the American Embassy on fire.

In Rawalpindi, angry demonstrators attacked the American Center.

According to reports, during the demonstrators' activities at the American Embassy, one person was killed. Similar demonstrations were held at other places.

SRI LANKA

CEYLON DAILY NEWS CALLS ON IRAN TO RELEASE HOSTAGES

BK201347 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, 20 Nov (AFP)--The state run CEYLON DAILY NEWS today called upon the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni of Iran to release the hostages held in the American Embassy in Tehran.

The newspaper reflecting the Sri Lanka Government's views said: "Our own belief, as a non-aligned nation, as a country friendly to both sides in this dispute, is that there is more to be gained for mankind, for the honour of Iran and the peace of the world, if the ayatollah could, without compromise to his basic dispute with the government of the United States, grant safe conduct to the men still physically at the mercy of his government."

In one of its rare comments on foreign affairs, the newspaper said in an editorial "latest reports hint of a trial of the Americans held in hostage. The very possibility conjures up visions of new complications: fresh hazards." The newspaper, the leading English daily in the country, said the release of all women, irrespective of colour, and all blacks from the occupied American Embassy sheds the first light of hope that saner council will prevail "in what has turned out to be the darkest and, in some ways, the most critical issue in international affairs today."

In a forthright editorial the newspaper said "the question at issue is not whether the current impasse involves America and Iran. The issue at stake is whether the first principles of international law, the very substance of our civilisation, is to be preserved." It said that without presuming to pass any verdict on the question of the shah's former rule, it will be logical and more than realistic to urge that two wrongs do not make a right.

"Our point" it said "is that the invasion of any embassy by any community whether from the host country or any other, is not a matter of domestic or parochial concern. It is a matter of international consequence, of international justice." "For that reason, any assault on diplomatic immunity can never be condoned without putting at stake the honour and good faith of those responsible for such violence."

It pointed to what it called the undisputed principle of public international law that a foreign embassy is decreed by the host country itself to be the territory of the country represented by it. "In theory then, any intrusion by force upon the soil of a foreign embassy amounts almost to an invasion at all events to hostile act. In our day, there are more peaceful methods of resolving international differences that of war or the threat of war".

The DAILY NEWS said men and women and leaders of nations throughout the civilised world will recognise that the right of asylum is also a recognised principle of international law. The newspaper said that while the ayatollah has shown wisdom befitting his own long and often painful experience in exile once in ordering the release of women and coloureds, he still faces a crucial responsibility for the lives and well-being of those still in imprisonment.

President Carter, the newspaper said, has wisely rejected proposals to cut off food supplies to Iran. "He has faced an extremely difficult situation with moderation: The ayatollah appears to have made a noble concession to the U.S. stand so far. Humanity will hope that he will take the next step of ordering the release of those held by the students; That is without prejudice to his dispute with the U.S. Government."